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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE FIRE AT BRISTOL.

LONDON, May 25.—The steamer Pandora, which last year made the voyage to the Arctic regions for the purpose of discovering the memorials of Sir John Franklin, has been refitted for another voyage to Smith's Sound, to bring to England any dispatches deposited there by Captain Nare's Arctic expedition. She left Portsmouth to-day, and will await papers from the Admiralty at Cowes, whence she will sail for her destination on Saturday.

The fire which broke out at Bristol last night is under control. Several warehouses, shops and private residences have been destroyed. The loss is unknown. The fire is, however, the most extensive that has ever visited Bristol.

ELECTION IN CORK.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Post* says telegrams were received in the House of Commons last night, announcing that in consequence of divisions among the Nationalists, Mr. Goulding, a Conservative, has been elected to the House. The result of the poll would be officially announced to-day.

WAR RISKS ON VESSELS.

The *Standard* says there was some inquiry at Lloyd's yesterday concerning war risks on vessels for the Mediterranean. No transactions are actually reported.

The Eastern Question.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 25.—The press comment favorably upon the attitude of the Government toward the Berlin conference.

A special dispatch from Vienna says that England's note relating to the memorandum of the Chancellors assigned as reasons for her refusal to accede thereto that the Powers were substantially agreed that the original note of Count Andrassy went as far as it could without an infringement of the Porte's sovereignty; that sufficient time had not been allowed for the execution of the accepted reforms; that Montenegro's breeches of neutrality had prevented pacification, which the Powers considered necessary to the execution of reforms; that the proposed military disposition of the Turks and insurgents seems to England a premium for renewed hostilities; that the gigantic system of gratuitous relief proposed would be beyond Turkey's ability to grant, and would be seriously destructive of morality, thriftiness and industry of the people; that the Powers should take more effectual measures at the end of two months' armistices is sufficient encouragement to the insurgents to continue the rebellion, and an inducement to Montenegro to persevere in her breaches of neutrality, hoping thereby to obtain accession of territory, and that the proposals to bring war ships into the Dardanelles amounts to the proposal to violate the Treaty of 1856 and is directly contrary to the long established custom governing vessels of war passing these straits.

THE LATEST DEMANDS OF THE SUFIS.

PARIS, May 25.—A special dispatch to *Le Temps* reports that the Sufis require the Sultan to deposit $25,000,000 in the public treasury, reduce the civil list to $5,000,000, establish a national council, and appoint a European Minister of Finance.

ANOTHER BATTLE—BOTH SIDES CLAIM A VICTORY.

RAGUSA, May 25.—Two thousand insurgents attempted to occupy the heights of Baguani, in the district of Gatschko. An official Turkish telegram, reporting the affair, asserts that the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed. According to Servomic accounts, the insurgents, although at first repulsed, received 1,000 reinforcements, drove the Turkish troops, which consisted of eight companies under Mar Pasha, to Stenavitzko, and 500 Turks and 125 insurgents were killed.

THE PORTE OPPOSED TO THE BERLIN SCHEME.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, who is now in Pesth, has received a telegram announcing that the Porte is opposed to the scheme of the Berlin conference.

ANOTHER DEMAND ON THE SULTAN.

PARIS, May 25.—*Le Temps* reports that the Sufis have, in addition to their other demands, asked the Sultan to renounce the title of Caliph, which means the abdication of the spiritual headship of the Mohommadans.

PROPOSITION FOR A GENERAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says it seems certain that offers have been made to England, on invitation of Germany, to modify the points to which England objects in the Berlin memorandum. England, however, has reiterated her refusal to give her adhesion to the memorandum. It is also understood that the French Government on Monday addressed a proposal for a general conference to the other five Powers. The *Times* correspondent adds: "If my information is correct, the general conference will deal specially with the question of armistices. The necessity for some alteration or modification is so evident that many think the proposals for a general conference will be accepted."

France.

DUFAURE'S SPEECH WELL RECEIVED—ROCHEFORT'S NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

PARIS, May 25.—The newspapers of all shades of opinion express satisfaction with Minister Dufaure's speech in reply to the interpellation of the Marquis of Frauclein in regard to the interpretation of the Constitution and the circular of the late M. Ricard to the prefects.

The police have seized Rochefort's newspaper, *Droits de L'Homme*.

WHY IT WAS SEIZED.

PARIS, May 26.—*Les Droits de L'Homme*, which was Rochefort's newspaper organ, has been seized because of the failure to pay a fine to which its manager was recently sentenced. The police have taken possession of its presses and types.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 25.—The steamship Nurnberg, from Baltimore, has arrived.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON, May 25.—There was the finest game of the season to-day between the Bostons and Cincinnatis. The fielding was so sharp that neither side could score a run till the tenth inning, when the Bostons earned four runs, and blanking their opponents, won the game, 4 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Base ball—drawn game; Athletics and Louisvilles each 2, at the end of the thirteenth inning. The Louisville club scored in the third and eleventh, and the Athletic in the seventh and eleventh innings.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Base ball—St. Louis 2, Mutuals 0.

HARTFORD, May 25.—Base ball—Hartfords 4, Chicagos 1.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

W. D. G. Bedford, late river reporter of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died yesterday.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of President Grant, was admitted to the bar in New York city yesterday.

The liabilities of the Boston clothing house of Beard, Moulton & Daniels, suspended, are estimated at $200,000. The assets may reach this sum.

One of the jurors in the Yost murder trial at Pottsville called on Wednesday, and they will have to begin again and go through the whole story once more. This trial, already one of the most remarkable, threatens to be also one of the longest in the criminal annals of Schuylkill county.

Nine cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes have been required to resign and suffer ejection from the Annapolis academy for theft. Samples of gentlemen's furnishing goods were deposited in the room of a first class man by a Baltimore drummer, and during his absence were taken.

At the billiard tournament last night, Sexton 300, C. Dion 116; winner's average, 60. The game included a run by the winner of 257—never before equalled in the world. The result gives the winner the highest run and highest average of the tournament. Daly 30), Stosson 254; winner's average, 14 6-21.

A week ago a country merchant of Abbeyville county, S. C., named Harmon, and his wife were found murdered in their bed. The murderers, four in number, were arrested, and yesterday they were taken from the sheriff and shot. Three hundred persons were present at the execution and one hundred shots were fired at them.

Mr. Joseph Newmann, of San Francisco, is on the way East with some 6,000 silkworms, which he is taking to Philadelphia to exhibit. This is the first instance in which worms have been carried such a distance—from China to Philadelphia—some 4,000 miles. They are in fine condition, have grown double size and will readily spin on their arrival.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum, together with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President. Mr. Wright said he had been directed by the committee to request the Senate to act on the bill as soon as possible. Placed on calendar.

Mr. PADDOCK, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported with amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill to restore the franking privilege. Calendar.

At 12:35 legislative business was suspended and the Senate resumed consideration of the Belknap impeachment with closed doors.

At 4:45 the doors were reopened. An executive session followed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, were non-concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the bill to revise and simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce the taxation.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the committee in explanation of the bill.

After a speech by Mr. BURCHARD, the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Emma mine investigation was presented by Mr. HEWITT, who prefaced it with a speech. The report, after reviewing the testimony, concludes that General Schenck, besides being a director of the Emma Mining Company, was engaged in speculative operations in the stock with Trenor W. Park, a vendor of the mine, with General Woodhull, his Secretary of Legation, in such a manner as to subject the name and station of Minister of the United States to criticism. The committee therefore find, first, that it was not proper for the American Minister at the Court of St. James to connect himself as a director with the Emma Mining Company of London.

Second, That the relations of General Schenck to the vendors of the Emma mine were of such a character as to cast suspicion upon his motives, and subject his action to unfavorable criticism, but the committee believe he was not guilty of fraud or of any fraudulent intention in his connection with the company or vendors of the mine.

Third, That his subsequent speculative dealings in the shares of the company were not compatible with his diplomatic station and the maintenance of a position of honor and usefulness at the court near which he was accredited. The committee therefore submit the following resolution, and unanimously recommend its passage by the House:

Resolved, That this House condemns the conduct of General James C. Schenck, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, in becoming a director of the Emma Silver Mining Company of London, and his operations in connection with the shares of said company and the vendors thereof as ill advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official position.

The report on the Emma mine went over till to-morrow, and Mr. HENDEE, a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, presented to the House as a privileged question, the fact of the clandestine procurement of the report which the Chairman of that committee had prepared, and of its publication. As the paper had gone to the country as the report of the committee, he declared that no report had been agreed upon, and had not even been discussed for more than an hour. He offered a resolution instructing the District Committee to inquire as to the manner in which the copy of that paper had been obtained for publication, and by whom and from whom it was obtained. Adopted.

The House then adjourned, when a Democratic caucus was announced for this evening.

POLITICAL.

California.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization last night, and decided not to choose Presidential electors till after the St. Louis Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at noon, elected a State Central Committee and adopted a platform as follows:

First—Fidelity to all provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Second—Perpetual union of the States, with local self-government in every section.

Third—Civil service reform, restitution of the tests of honesty, fidelity and capacity in the qualification of public officers.

Fourth—Retrenchment and economy in Federal, State and municipal administrations, lessening the burdens on labor by a reduction of offices and taxation.

Fifth—Exposure and speedy punishment by penal laws of corruption and peculation in the administration of public affairs.

Sixth—Private use and appropriation of public funds by official custodians means embezzlement and robbery; official accountability exacted and enforced by better administration of the civil and criminal laws.

Seventh—State corporations supervisable by and subordinate to State legislation in the interests of the people.

Eight—Free schools exempt from all sectarian control; a free press, accountable for abuses to civil and criminal laws.

Ninth—Preservation of the public faith and credit, and the honest payment of the public debt.

Tenth—The money of the Constitution—gold and silver, the only legal tender.

Eleventh—A tariff for purposes of revenue only.

Twelfth—No Chinese immigration. It is so thoroughly obnoxious to our people and institutions that its prohibition is imperatively demanded, and all powers of tue Government should be exerted to that end; and the following resolution:

Resolved, That the majority of our delegation to the National Convention cast the vote of this State.

The following resolution was passed by acclamation under a suspension of the rules:

WHEREAS, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New York, by his manly defense of the people against the corrupt schemes of political tricksters, has pointed him out as a true reformer and the champion of the people in the conflict with official corruption, and by his bold advocacy of a hard money circulating medium of our country has made himself an unobjectionable leader of the Democratic party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his nomination as President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention would be acceptable to the Democratic party of California, as a glorious victory in the cause of honest government.

The following delegates were chosen to the National Convention: First district—William Dunphy, George H Rogers; Second—Colonel Jack Hayes, F. D. Baldwin; Third—Harrison Gray, Governor M. Cornwall; Fourth—J. Moultrie, C. D. Mott; State at large—J. P. Hoge, James L. English, Clay W. Taylor and John S. Hager. They are instructed, but all are in favor of Tilden at present.

A resolution was adopted shutting out proxies at St. Louis and the convention adjourned till the last Wednesday in July, to choose Presidential electors.

The First and Fourth Congressional districts have renominated Piper and Wigginton respectively for Congress. The other districts deferred nominations.

Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The State Democratic Convention assembled here to-day, and was called to order by Hon. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. Willis B. Machen, ex-United States Senator, was made Temporary Chairman, and General Lucius Desha, Permanent President. Hon. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, and General John S. Williams, of Mount Sterling, were chosen electors for the State at large. Twelve nominations for delegates to represent the State at large at St. Louis were made, and Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Hon. Willis B. Machen, of Lyon county, and Hon. John M. Rice, of Lawrence county, were elected to fill the four positions. The platform adopted is as follows:

The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, the party of reform, and the party of economy; and if entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, will hold it to be a present and pressing duty to restore full and perfect equality among the States, arrest the aggressive usurpations of centralized power, re-establish the moral character of the Government and the purity which is the common characteristic of political life; that the present deplorable condition of the morals and business interests of the country is the result of corrupt and partisan misrule, and that reform is absolutely necessary for the relief of the people and preservation of the Government, and that this can only be done by a change of administration; that in view of the depressed condition of the country, we declare that we favor the immediate and unconditional repeal by Congress of the act of January 14, 1875, commonly known as the Resumption act; but in order that our opinions on a subject of such grave importance may not be misunderstood, we also declare that regarding gold and silver as the true basis for a currency, specie payments should be resumed at the earliest time at which it can be done without detriment to the commercial and industrial interests of the people; that we demand that labor shall be relieved from the oppressive burdens of a protective tariff, by the adoption of a tariff for revenue only; that the delegation from this State to the St. Louis Convention is hereby directed to cast its vote as a unit on all questions coming before the convention, and having full confidence in the ability and patriotism of our delegates, we leave them uninstructed, and pledge the Democracy of Kentucky to support the nominees selected by the convention.

The convention was largely attended, and the proceedings orderly, the delegates seeming to be united and determined on doing that which will best advance the interests of the party. It is not ascertained to a certainty how the delegation stands as to Presidential candidates, but the overwhelming vote cast for Mr. Watterson and Colonel Breckenridge, pronounced administrative reformers and hard money men, is regarded as significant.

Illinois.

THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" TAKES ISSUE WITH THE STATE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish an editorial reviewing the action of the State Convention of Illinois yesterday, which will declare that while the Cincinnati delegates were unanimously for Blaine, that the convention packed the Committee on Resolutions which declared for the rag baby and the bloody shirt. Of all the statesmen proposed for the Presidency, Blaine has the least questionable record on these two questions; and while the convention was overwhelmingly for Blaine, the agents of the adversary were preparing instructions that are a libel upon his intelligence, an assault upon his patriotic record. The second resolution declares as a fact that the policy of leniency by the Republican party toward the people recently in rebellion against Federal authority has resulted in death by violence of at least 5,000 Unionists, white and black, since the commencement of the present policy of reconstruction, also in placing in power in the Lower House of Congress a political party dominated by ex-Confederates, and finally in relegating back into the control of the destroyed whites nearly every State reconquered to Federal authority by the Federal armies. This is a perversion of the truth, and an aspersion cast on the Republican party. Who authorized the platform committee to call that party to account for its policies, or to denounce it in behalf of the Republicans of Illinois? Who is it that has opposed the policy of leniency, of peace, of harmony? Who has opposed the abolition of the colorline and the division of parties at the South on other than a line of hatred and extermination? Was Blaine the man those forty-two delegates are directed to vote for, or was it some man whose public record has been that of vindicative hatred and a government by the sword? Who is the unknown whose friends on the platform committee have prepared the way for an abandonment and betrayal of Blaine at Cincinnati? The resolution asserts a falsehood when it declares that the policy of leniency has put into the cradle party in power in one branch of Congress. Did the policy of leniency elect Democratic members of Congress in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan? Did the policy of leniency give the Democrats a majority of the Representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? Was it not fraud, corruption and bribery, under the garb of spurious loyalty? The insinuation that Blaine, by his committees, the Wheeler Committee in Louisiana and the Poland Committee in Arkansas, relegated those States back into the control of the disloyal whites, is a calumny, no matter in whose interest it may have been uttered, nor by which of the champions of the one bloody shirt it may have been suggested.

In a paragraph highly complimentary to Blaine, the *Tribune* asserts that he has been in favor of moderation, peace, reconciliation and fraternal unity. This was displayed in the great debate on the amnesty question, and these resolutions are a thrust at his record. The resolutions demand that there shall be an Executive whose public life is a guarantee of the alacrity and fidelity with which he will discharge the great public trusts. This is a dastardly reflection upon President Grant, against whom no fair-minded man ever charged the want of fidelity in the discharge of the duties incumbent on him in the matter of reconstruction. Having put into these resolutions all the suggestions and insinuendoes which the scurvy politicians of Pennsylvania are now giving to justify the transfer of the vote of Pennsylvania from Blaine to Conkling, there is a covert assault upon Mr. Blaine for his recent speech in favor of specie payment. After quoting from Mr. Blaine's finance speech one of the lowest passages, the article criticises in the severest terms the adoption by the convention of resolutions declaring our paper money system the best ever devised, and deprecating a return to any system of currency redeemable in coin, and concludes: This platform is out of place in Illinois. It can command neither the respect or the support of the State. It was a fraud on the Republican party, who support Blaine upon his own noble record, and not under the bloody shirt or bayonet rule and rag baby policy of any of his rivals. Let Republicans in other States not do the Republicans of this State the cruel injustice of supposing that they indorse the monstrosity nor countenance the injury it inflicts on Mr. Blaine.

Missouri.

MORTON'S FRIENDS CLAIM A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATION.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Some of Morton's friends here now claim that about two-thirds of the thirty delegates elected yesterday at Jefferson City are in favor of Morton for President.

Iowa.

COL. SAPP NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The *Times'* special from Council Bluffs, Iowa, says the Eighth Iowa Republican Congressional Convention there to-day nominated by acclamation Colonel W. F. Sapp for Congress.

Kansas.

CONVENTION CALLED TO NOMINATE STATE OFFICERS.

TOPEKA, Ks., May 25.—The Republican Convention to nominate State officers has been called to meet in this city on the 10th of August.

Dakota.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

YANKTON, May 25.—At the Territorial Convention yesterday Hon. A. Hughes and A. McHinch were chosen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. George H. Hand and Mr. Howery, alternates. They go uninstructed.

Alabama.

MORTON GETS THE SPENCER DELEGATION.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 25.—The Republican Convention reassembled this morning and nominated for Governor, J. C. Bradley; for Secretary of State, T. T. Allington; for Treasurer, B. M. Long; for Auditor, G. P. Plowman; for Attorney General, R. I. Hedin; for Superintendent of Education, P. J. Glover; for delegates at large to Cincinnati, G. E. Spencer, Charles Hays, Alex. Curtis and Alex. White were elected. The districts elected sixteen delegates, half white and half colored. A dispatch was received from Mr. Bradley, declining to run for Governor, James Clarke was then nominated. A resolution authorizing the Executive Committees of the two wings of the party to agree if possible upon a State and electoral ticket, and to make such arrangements as were necessary to accomplish the object, was adopted, but no authority was given to change the delegation to Cincinnati. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administration of President Grant and Senator Morton for Presidential nomination. The convention was overwhelmingly for Morton, and the entire delegation, with possibly two exceptions, will support him to the last. The delegates appointed by the other wing last week are unlnstructed.

Virginia.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, VA., May 25.—The municipal elections in all the cities and corporate towns of the State passed off quietly. The Republicans made no contests except in this city and a few towns. The Democrats elect the Mayor here by about 2,600 majority. Farmsville, which has previously elected Republican officials, to-day elects the full Democratic ticket. Alexandria, Staunton, Norfolk, Petersburg, Danville and Portsmouth increase the Democratic majorities. In the latter city a large number of leading Republicans voted the Democratic ticket. The Democrats claim that their organization is more effective than ever. Lynchburg only elects Republican officials by a small majority.

The Red Brethren Gathering a Rich Harvest of Hair from Black Hillers.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—A letter from Z. Mott, one of the company of Cincinnatians who left for the Black Hills some time since, dated Kearney Junction, May 21, states the Indians are on the warpath and killing miners at a fearful rate. Miners are returning to the States by hundreds. He says out of forty-two men at Deadwood, twenty-seven of them have been killed by the red devils. Three more were killed and scalped within three miles of Custer City. There is plenty of gold northwest of Custer, but it is impossible to get at it on account of the Indians. Mott was a barkeeper at the Farmers' Hotel, in this city.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Morrison's Tariff Abortion Taken Up.

After a Little Speechmaking, It Will Die.

Western District Judgeship

Petition for Appointment of R. B. Carnahan.

Belknap's Furniture Ready for Removal.

THE ERIE POSTMASTERSHIP FIGHT.

Dead Lock on the Silver Question.

PROGRAMME FAVORED AT THE TREASURY.

Vote on Jurisdiction Will Not be Reached Till Next Week.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1876.

MORRISON'S ABORTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The House to-day, under a tacit agreement, took up that Democratic monstrosity called a tariff bill, to enable Morrison, its author, to speak in its support, and Burchard, a Republican, against it. Judge Kelley will be allowed to speak. The bill will then be permitted to quietly vanish out of sight. The Democrats have had their fill of this subject.

A Movement in Favor of Hon. R. B. Carnahan for Judge.

Another attempt will be made to get up the McCandless Retirement bill to-morrow, and with a prospect of better success. A strong petition, numerously signed by influential citizens of Pittsburgh, was received here to-day in support of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., of Pittsburgh, ex-United States Attorney, for the Judgeship now filled by Wilson McCandless. It will be laid before the President to-morrow. The contest, however, is between Ketchum and Logan.

Belknap's Furniture Packed.

In anticipation of the action of the Senate and the courts, whatever that may be, General Belknap has had his furniture packed ready for prompt shipment. It is stored in his parlors, where but a few months ago, before the days of impeachment, it graced the evenings of the War Secretary's levees.

The Fight Over the Erie Postmastership is in Earnest.

Governor Hartranft's participation in the contest was the subject of introduction of General Walker to the Postmaster General, but indicating no hostility towards Mr. Gaa.

Dead Lock on the Silver Question.

There is a dead lock on the silver question. Conferences between Sherman and Currency, in the meantime, are backward about coming to the rescue in a suitable bill. The programme favored at the Treasury is an authorization to be granted the Secretary to increase the amount of subsidiary coin to be issued to $50,000,000, in addition to the $25,000,000 to take up the fractional currency, the bullion to be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under legal limitations, and the resulting coin to be exchanged at par for legal tenders, or to be paid out in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury. Both sides are willing to go not further than $250,000 of legal tenders. After the experience already acquired, it is believed at the Treasury that not more than $250,000 will ever circulate as coin. It will, therefore, be necessary in fixing the amount by legislation to take this important fact into consideration. The bulk of the balance, it is believed, has been destroyed.

The Vote on Jurisdiction.

It is ascertained that a number of Senators are still anxious to ventilate their views on the subject of jurisdiction, which rendered it extremely doubtful that a vote will not be reached until the latter part of next week. A careful calculation thus far shows a majority of at least five for jurisdiction.

The Randall Silver Bill.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed to report the Randall Silver bill, limiting the issue to twenty-five millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1876.

MR. RUTAN TO BE CONSUL AT FLORENCE.

The President has nominated Mr. James S. Rutan, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Florence, Italy, vice Mr. Wirt Sykes, withdrawn; also, Mr. George W. Hazleton, United States Marshal for West Virginia, and Mr. Robert P. Richardson as postmaster of St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAW BIDS.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day examined John H. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract Division, regarding the system of awarding contracts, and especially as to the fraudulent bids, smuggled into the Postoffice Department by aid of false scales and colluding clerks during the spring letting last year. He said he nor his family had never received a present from a contractor for any act of his in the department. He admitted having acted as solicitor for an insurance agent, and had obtained from mail contractors applications for policies of life insurance, but he usually attended to this business after office hours, and denied that he had ever favored any contractor in the consideration of his taking out a policy.

RANDALL'S BULLION BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day unanimously agreed to report and recommend the passage of Representative Randall's bill to authorize the purchase of silver bullion to the extent of $20,000,000 with any money in the Treasury, and issue resulting coin; provided that not more than $1,000,000 of money shall be used at any one time in the purchase of such bullion.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day struckout of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill the sections providing for ten per cent. reduction of all salaries of clerks in executive departments, prohibiting political assessments, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make a reduction of ten per cent. in salaries of all customs officers and employees, and prohibiting the employment of any persons except those for whom appropriations are made.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The committee investigating the Blaine bond business met to-day, when a resolution, offered by Mr. Hurd, was agreed to, to the effect that the resolution of the committee authorizing the sub committee to conduct the investigation did not authorize any investigation as to the question whether corrupt use of bonds was employed to procure legislation unless it related to the Little Rock and Arkansas bonds which came into the possession of the Union Pacific Company. On motion of Mr. Lyrd, the committee thereupon resolved that the objection made by Mr. Lawrence to Sickles' answering the question in dispute was well taken, and must be sustained.

The sub-Judiciary Committee this afternoon recalled D. B. Sickles, of Arkansas, who testified that he had no personal knowledge of any connection of ex-Speaker Blaine with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds that passed to the possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. O. A. Hadley, of Little Rock, gave testimony to the same import.

RESTORATION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Paddock, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson to restore the franking privilege, provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail free of postage any letters, packages or other matters relating exclusively to business of the Government of the United States, provided that every such letter or package, to entitle it to pass free, shall bear over the words "Official Business," an indorsement showing also the name of the department or bureau whence transmitted. Any person making use of such official envelope to avoid paying of postage on private matter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of $300. Senators and Representatives in Congress are entitled to send from the Territories, as well as the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, may send and receive matter by mail free of postage letters, documents, packages and other matter relating exclusively to public business, provided that each Senator, Representative, delegate or officer as aforesaid shall write upon such letter, document and other matter so sent by him his name, with the proper designation of the office he holds. The penalties prescribed for violating this section are the same as provided for a violation of the former section in regard to department officers, provided that the penalty herein shall not be construed to interfere with the constitutional power of each House to punish or expel a member.

MR. BAKER'S FRIENDSHIP FOR MISS SWEET.

Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Baker told the Civil Service Committee to-day his side of the story in the matter of the Chicago Pension Agency. He told Miss Sweet when he visited her office that the deficit must be made good to the Government, and if it was he would say nothing about it. He did this and took other action out of friendship to Miss Sweet, and told her she must not pay any more money on the Campbell note for her appointment. He denied Miss Sweet's testimony to the effect that he, in company with Blakely, visited her office and demanded payment of the deficiency in one day. Witness expressed surprise when told that Miss Sweet made a payment on the note as late as April, 1875. Dispatches from Blakely in Vermont, to Miss Sweet, saying "Baker is all right; do not worry," etc., were read to the witness, and he said whatever Blakely says in these dispatches is an assumption on his part.

SCHENCK REPLIES TO CHEESBROUGH.

General Schenck has sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs a long letter replying to Cheesbrough. He reiterates that when he arrived in Paris from Italy, he first heard the alarming news of the probable stoppage of dividends on Emma mine, still he had not thought of parting with his shares, notwithstanding the loss which stared him in the face. Schenck continues: The action subsequently taken with Cheesbrough was to guard the interests of Gen. Woodhull, who was his cousin, and myself. Cheesbrough was fully empowered to act, and knew my views on the matter. During the four days of anxiety that followed, there passed between us several telegrams and letters, which I regret not preserving. I did not sell 2,000 shares, as was suggested to me to do, nor any other shares except those which were sold in Woodhull's name for him and myself by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. I have believed while looking back at the matter that I did not telegraph Cheesbrough at any time in regard to the 2,000 shares, and I have so stated as my distinct impression. The telegram of which he gives now what purports to be a copy I did not remember, but I say it is correct. General Schenck then adds that he is convinced in his belief that he had not telegraphed Cheesbrough in any form whatever on the subject of the 2,000 shares.

A NEW JERSEY FELLOW GETS IT.

At the Democratic caucus to-night to nominate a candidate for Doorkeeper in the place of Fitzhugh, John H. Patterson, of New Jersey, now acting Doorkeeper, was nominated on the fifth ballot.

JURISDICTION.

The discussion in the Senate to-day on the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap trial was continued by Ingalls, McMillan and Boutwell in opposition thereto, and Bayard in favor thereof. During the session Mr. Sherman offered the following resolution, but it was not acted on to-day:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the resignation of William W. Belknap prior to his impeachment by the House of Representatives, he is still liable to such impeachment for the misdemeanors charged in the articles presented by the House of Representatives, and his plea of such resignation is not sufficient in law to bar the trial upon such articles.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day authorized the chairman to offer amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill providing $250,000 additional to the one million recommended by the Appropriation Committee for the Sioux of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, also $50,000 for the Arizona Indians.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.

Proclamation by the President—History of the Country by Counties.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the end that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence;

And, whereas, it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this 25th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WELLSVILLE, O.

Bold Burglaries—Two Young Men and a Young Woman Bound—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., May 25, 1876.

Last night about one o'clock a daring attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of this place by eight masked men, who proceeded to secure and silence the clerks of an adjoining hardware store, also a lady occupying rooms over the bank, which they succeeding in pretty effectually doing by gaining an entrance to their several sleeping apartments, which were in the bank building, and placing a guard over them. But about this time they were interrupted by the arrival of Policeman Sharp, who, in his characteristic style, proceeded to business with his revolver. So far as is known, his shooting was without any serious results. This morning at an early hour the suspected parties were followed to Steubenville, and five of the number arrested on board a small steamboat at that place and brought hither. A preliminary investigation will be had before the Mayor to-morrow.

WELLSVILLE, O., May 25.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning a party of eight masked men forced an entrance to the store of C. W. Paisley, of this place, but obtained only about three dollars in cash. They were then frightened off by Policeman Sharp. They first burst open the door of the store in which D. S. Brookman, Mr. Paisley's clerk, and a young man named Frank Snowden, were asleep, using a railroad tie for the purpose. The robbers handcuffed both men, and compelled Brookman to open the safe. They also ordered a woman above the store and bound a young lady occupying the room as a milliner. It is supposed that their intention was to rob the First National Bank, which is located next door to Paisley's. No arrests have as yet been made.

LATER—A dispatch from a party pursuing the burglars states that there were several persons captured, probably belonging to the gang.

NEW ORLEANS.

Two Suicides—Habeas Corpus Refused—Steamer Aground in the Jetty Channel—Grant Didn't Rebuke Kellogg—Fatal Results of an Affray.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25. — Frederick Bauer, aged seventy-eight, suicided to day with a pistol. Lucien Augustin, a cigar maker, aged fifty, suicided with a pistol. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Colonel W. J. Behan and John Thorn, indicted in St. Louis, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to prevent being taken to St. Louis for trial. The writ was refused.

The steamship New Orleans, drawing seventeen and a half feet, grounded in the jetty channel in sixteen feet of water.

The Northern papers of the 22d contained a Washington special asserting that President Grant administered a flitting rebuke to Governor Kellogg, and stated that he was tried of being annoyed with Louisiana affairs. Governor Kellogg states that these reports are incorrect; that he received from the President every assurance he could reasonably ask that peace would be preserved in Louisiana, and lawlessness suppressed.

In a difficulty yesterday between William F. Laresche, Matt Hogan and Thomas Houlihan, pistols were freely used. Laresche was mortally wounded and died to-day. Hogan is not expected to live. Houlihan was arrested.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the General Assemblies.

NEW YORK, May 25.—At the session of the

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

THE TILDEN movement is *still* lively, but it is dancing a break-down.

BAYARD begins to loom in place of TILDEN. The former was a little more pronounced than the latter in his opposition to the war.

PITTSBURGH should now go to Kentucky and settle with those who assert that justice was not meted out to him by the courts of that State.

THE Ohio State platform of 1873 denounced all salary grabbers, and the last convention placed CHARLES A. LAMSON and GEORGE W. MORGAN, both salary-grabbers, on the Committee on Resolutions!

THE Louisville hard-money Democratic organ says it will support WILLIAM ALLEN, if he is nominated at St. Louis, as cheerfully as it supported HORACE GREELEY. Hypocrisy comes to the Democratic press as easy as lying.

THE statement now going the rounds of the press that the Society of the Army of the Cumberland would meet in Philadelphia June 7th and 8th, is erroneous. The reunion will take place on the corresponding days in July, exactly a month later.

THE produce exports from New York for the week ending on Wednesday were $5,262,023, against $5,059,316 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,376,034 in 1874. The total exports since January 1, this year, were $96,685,861, against $95,302,332 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $112,680,892 in 1874.

THE BOSTON *Journal* thinks THEMISTOCLES will be the "great unknown." "After a certain battle," it says, "the celebrated Greek leader THEMISTOCLES requested his captains to name the bravest man in the army. Each captain handed in his own name, with that of THEMISTOCLES second. The moral of this lies in the application of it." But what is the modern name of our THEMISTOCLES?

GOVERNOR TILDEN recently issued the *third* proclamation putting off the canal trials. What a brilliant Administration the country would have with Governor TILDEN in the White House. It is more than a year since he set up as a reformer; more than a year and not a fruit to show, not a canal thief punished, not a dollar recovered in court, not a single conviction, and only one trial finished and that a failure.

OUR critical Democratic contemporary doesn't quite "consist," as the following extracts from its editorial columns of yesterday may serve to show:

"The more the Radical papers think and say about Don Cameron's press are unanimous on the appointment to in their utterances, a Cabinet office, the that the appointment more they don't of Don Cameron to know what the deuse the Cabinet, is the it means." result of an understanding to hand over the vote of Pennsylvania to Conkling."

SOUTHERN carpet-baggers are coming to grief in various directions. On Monday the Grand Jury of Atlanta, Georgia, found a true bill against the late State Treasurer Jones for illegally withholding money from the State to the amount of $110,274 94. Jones was arrested and required to give a bond for the sum of $10,000. The bond has not yet been given.—*New York Express.*

"The late State Treasurer" of Georgia is neither a "carpet-bagger" nor a Republican, but a native Georgian of ultra Democratic and rebel proclivities. The *Express*, as the organ of "reformed" Tammany, should try to cultivate a habit of truthfulness.

THE completion of the work of laying the third rail on the Erie Railway between Waverly and Buffalo, secures direct connection with the mines of the Lehigh Valley, without interruption, thus expediting transportation and reducing the cost. It also enables the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to secure a return freight for its cars, which is a very material gain, unlike that of road and to Philadelphia. Were it not for the fact that the Philadelphia and Erie road is in condition to load cars going West with coal and those going East with grain, it would not touch the grain business without loss.

GRAIN is moving briskly eastward on all the main lines. With respect to the present year the prospect thus far is that we shall have abundant grain crop, which, with the large amount of last year's corn still on hand, would assure a most prosperous season. But the uncertainty caused by the refusal of Spain to accept or to take decided action on the financial question paralyzes everything. "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS, according to an Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has given positive assurances, in a letter to his managers in that State, that the Resumption act will be repealed inside of twelve days; but Uncle JIMMY is a false prophet.

THE latest advices from Europe indicate that the war-cloud in the East is packed with thunder nigh unto bursting. Let it burst. It must come sooner or later. The sick man's disease has laid hold of the vitals. The rheumatism which played about the outskirt, tormenting the limbs, now lays siege to the heart. A French writer explained the fall of NAPOLEON, at Waterloo, by saying, "he vexed GOD." Turkey is Napoleonic in that sense. Occupying a position at the portal between Europe and Asia, it persists in retarding the eastward flow of civilization, and in perpetuating the barbarisms of the past. No considerable progress in the improvement of the state of the East can be made so long as Constantinople is the seat of an empire which is the effete relic of the Dark Ages, having all the vices of that period without the vigor. What the Bourbon party is to the United States, the Turkish Government is among nations. It can learn nothing. It deserves to perish.

A LEADING Democratic New York paper says:

"It is conceded that there will be legislation in Congress at this session to prevent, if possible, further Chinese immigration to this country, by making it so unprofitable for them that there will be no disposition on the part of more Chinamen to come to this country."

This is not a fair statement of the matter. The intent of the proposed legislation is to secure the abrogation of that portion of the BURLINGAME treaty with China which permits the unrestricted importation of natives into the United States, but retaining that part of it which pertains to trade relations. There is, surely, nothing wrong in this. It is a well known fact that the great volume of the Chinese male influx into this country is in direct violation of laws relating to the suppression of the coolie traffic; and that nearly the entire, if not the whole, female importation is in open disregard of similar enactments prohibiting the introduction of Chinese women for immoral purposes. It is the advanced wave of this degraded current of immigration setting in from that country which has alarmed the Caucasian element throughout the entire Pacific slope, and given rise to the necessity on the part of Congress of at once enacting stringent laws prohibiting its further extension, as well as providing by treaty for its absolute exclusion from our shores.

THE twenty-fourth quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, which has been in session at Baltimore for several weeks past, will probably adjourn to-day or to-morrow. The published accounts of its daily proceedings have aroused renewed interest in the great religious movement of the eighteenth century, one of the most important in its results in the history of mankind, since it was among the means of giving the North American continent the blessings of the Protestant religion. In the one hundred and forty years that have elapsed since the landing of the WESLEYS, Methodism has grown to be the largest religious society in America. It has now a million and a half of members, 10,000 itinerant preachers, 12,000 local preachers, 30,000 "probationers," a million and a half of children in its 20,000 Sunday schools, and the value of its property reaches the immense aggregate of $80,000,000. This wonderful result has been brought about by its itinerant system, which ranks with the Society of Jesus in the Roman Catholic Church, and the Moravian missionary system, as a means of spreading the knowledge of the Christian religion into remote corners of the earth and among all classes and conditions of men. The society has deserved and continues to merit great respect and consideration for its sincere devotion to temperance, to human freedom and to other great reforms. It is also doing much to preserve to the United States the inestimable blessings of non-sectarian schools and a free church in a free State.

A LATE English school commissioner, now Bishop FRASER, refers to the American drift in education, in a few practical suggestions which can hardly fail to exert a wholesome influence on our school managers in this country. While we are, beyond all question, far ahead of the mother country in primary and secondary education, still we must acknowledge the force of the Commissioner's statements, as couched in the following language:

"The mistake that is commonly made in America is one, I fear, that is taking some root in England—a confusion of thought between the processes that develop mental power, and a tendency to confine the work of the school too exclusively to the former. It is perhaps the inevitable tendency of an age of material prosperity and utilitarian ideas. Of course the processes of education are carried on through media that convey information too, and a well educated man, if not necessarily is, at any rate, almost necessarily *becomes*, a well informed man. But, in my sense of things, the work of education has been successfully accomplished when a scholar has learned first three things: What he *ought* to know, what he does *not* know, and how knowledge is, in each case, acquired; in other words, education is the development and training of *faculties*, rather than, to use a favorite American word, the presentation to the mind of facts. What was Aristotle's conception of the man whom he calls 'liberally educated?' Not, I take it, a man of encyclopædic information, but a man of perfectly trained and well-balanced mind, able to apply to any subject that may occupy his attention its proper methods, and to draw from it its legitimate conclusions. Hence, the proper functions of a sound system of education are to quicken the observation, strengthen the memory, discipline the reason, cultivate the taste; and that is the best system which gives to each faculty of our complex nature its just and proportionate development. The American schools devote themselves far too exclusively to the two former aims; the latter two receive much less attention than they deserve. The results are such as might be expected from any one sided and partial treatment of the human mind. Subjects are consequently 'memorized,' without being understood, and hence their stay in the memory is precarious and transitory, while, though facts are observed, they are not sufficiently classified, and the reasoning power and the taste, the latter especially, are left to form themselves pretty much at will. The programmes of the schools, particularly in the higher grades, are too wide and multifarious. In nothing did the Boston schools seem to me to give greater evidence of good sense and wisdom than in the manifest desire they showed to contract their programmes into narrower limits, and to attach more importance to sounder methods than to showy but superficial results."

This is a just condemnation of what we in Pittsburgh denominate "cramming." It is but just, however, to the school managers of this city to say that this subject is receiving due attention here, and that radical improvements have been made in this defect in our methods of teaching the past year or so.

PRESENT indications are that the quiet but firm attitude taken by our Government in support of its demand for the extradition of WINSLOW will result in the surrender of the fugitive criminal, although Earl DERBY will naturally dislike to make this concession after the correspondence that has been had on the subject. Should he yield it will not be the first triumph for Secretary FISH, as in the differences with foreign Governments since he has occupied his present position he has invariably succeeded in securing what he has asked, and in obtaining the concessions he has demanded. The attention of the case is watched with great interest in France, which is perhaps more nearly affected by the matter than any other nation, since nothing can make the people understand that there can be any possible excuse for giving hospitality and protection to the communists who shot the hostages and fired the monuments of Paris. In many respects the French extradition treaty is similar to ours, and particularly so far as it concerns the unconditional surrender of prisoners. In 1871, a Frenchman named BOUVIER went before the Court of Queen's Bench in England and claimed release from confinement under the plea that the laws of France were opposed to the act of Parliament of 1870. Sir ROBERT COLLIER was then Attorney General, and immediately argued against the release. Among other things he urged that the clearly evident intention of Parliament had been to avoid interference with existing treaties, and that section twenty-seven had been framed for that purpose. The Attorney General further remarked that the clause limiting the crime for which BOUVIER had been arraigned did not apply to the treaty. Chief Justice COCKBURN adopted these views without hesitation, or similar views, and used the following language:

"I rather hesitate to express an opinion as to the construction to be put upon section twenty-seven, although I can plainly see what was intended by the Legislature—namely, to save the existing treaties in their full integrity and force."

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN added that if the Court were called upon to give a decision it could not be otherwise than in accordance with the views held by the Attorney General. The French are very anxious to know the result, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not England will, in spite of the wording of the treaty, precedent and the above given opinions, maintain that a treaty based upon international law can be altered by statutory enactments.

MORE Cabinet changes have taken place under the administration of the present Executive than under that of any former President since the organization of the Government. The following list of the various ministers, with their respective terms of service, copied from the Rochester *Chronicle*, will prove useful for reference:

Secretaries of State—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, March 5, 1869, resigned; Hamilton Fish, of New York, March 11, 1869.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, March 5, 1869, found to be ineligible; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, March 11, 1869; William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, March 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, June 4, 1874.

Secretaries of War—John M. Schofield, of Missouri, continued in office; John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, March 11, 1869; Wm. W. Belknap, of Iowa, October 13, 1869; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, March 7, 1876; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, March 22, 1876.

Secretaries of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, March 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, June 22, 1869.

Secretaries of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, March 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, of Ohio, November, 1870; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, October, 1875.

Postmasters General—John A. Creswell, of Maryland, March 5, 1869; James W. Marshall, *ad interim*, July 7, 1874; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, September 1, 1874.

Attorneys General—Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, March 5, 1869; Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, June 16, 1869; George H. Williams, of Oregon, December 14, 1871; Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, May 15, 1875; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, May 22, 1876.

THE bottom seems to have fallen out of that Louisiana investigation business. The witness FERGUSON, it will be remembered, swore absolutely that he signed sixty fraudulent pay-rolls in December, February and March. The sub-committee visited the Treasury Department, and examined all the pay-rolls during this specified period, and for a month before and after. These pay-rolls were vouchers for every dollar paid by the Treasury. They numbered six hundred. Not one of them had been withdrawn from the Treasury. FERGUSON spent six hours on Wednesday in examinating them, and out of the entire six hundred identified three only which he thought he signed. Upon being put upon the stand, however, he refused to swear positively that he signed these three single rolls. It is said that the committee are much chagrined at this conclusive proof of the deliberate perjury of their principal witness, but this suprasensitiveness looks like wasteful and ridiculous excess. In the case of SEELYE, the other witness, it appears that the committee have not discharged, but "furloughed" him. This is for the purpose of protecting him from arrest by process from the United States courts or by the State authorities of Louisiana. He is under indictment in the State courts for offenses against the State laws, and the term of the court at which he would be tried is about to convene, and he will be wanted. This is another instance of the manner in which the authority of a committee can be used to shield criminals.

It has not been settled by the Centennial authorities whether organizations intending to participate in special observances on the grounds upon the Fourth of July shall be permitted to enter the gates *en masse*, or be compelled to provide each for its own members as individual visitors.

Hon. G. H. BOKER, our Minister to Russia, is on his way home to visit the Centennial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Commencements are commencing.

Vanderbilt scores eighty-two to-morrow.

D. Cameron is not any relation to the De-Cameron of Boccaccio.

"Pluck will carry a man where a palace car cannot." So can a mule.

Look out for counterfeit silver. See that all you take has the true ring.

There is a clergyman in Iowa named Scattergood. We hope he does.

The hog product is reported feverish. Anything but "trichina," please.

The largest crop of wheat ever raised in Utah will be produced this season.

The Weddas of Ceylon never laugh, but they do not have access to the editorials of the *Post*.

H'ale and farewell. Lady Burdett-Coutts now figures prominently as a Prohibitionist.

Piper insists that he is crazy, but Governor Rice says "You be hanged." He will be, to-day.

Shipments of grain from lake ports eastward this season have doubled, compared with last year.

Miss Mary Hoops has just been married. We presume she will continue to wear her maiden name.

The potato bug has entered upon the spring campaign, but his crowd are quite small potatoes.

Chicago vessel owners are making a combined effort to secure a reduction of terminal charges.

All parts of the Centennial Exhibition will be in perfect condition by the end of the present week.

Circular playing cards are the latest. They are especially adapted for persons unable to play a square game.

Weston's laurels have withered. Three English amateurs have beaten his best time of 109 miles in 24 hours.

"Soapy Sam" is working for the Presidency as if it were a bauble to be won through the lowest arts of intrigue.

The big Krupp gun, after three weeks of efforts to remove it from the steamer it crossed the Atlantic in, still "sticks."

"Little Bigman," chief of the Yankton Sioux, is dead, and Biggerman Fitzhugh thinks of offering himself for the place.

The latest invention is the electric chair, for keeping boys at school from "jagging" each other. The boy that jags immediately completes the galvanic circle, and he yells.

Suits to contest the will of the late A. T. Stewart are to be instituted by relatives of the latter, named Turney. It will be a big tourney.

Utilizing waste capital. Last month twenty-seven companies paid the sum of $1,658,667 in life insurance losses and endowments.

Chinese migration for this country has been greatly diminished under instructions from the Six Companies of San Francisco. Good.

The Democracy are always in hot water. Sometimes they boil it themselves, but sometimes others boil it for them. Either way, it scalds.

"Queen Bess" is now to succeed Joan of Arc as the godmother of ornaments for women's dress. The "Queen Elizabeth belt" is the rage.

The popular discontent in Jamaica is spreading rapidly, owing to the appointment of Englishmen to office and the exclusion of colonists.

Happy is the individual, association or institution that is out of debt. The Presbyterian General Assembly is to be congratulated on that score.

The Hebrews from all parts of the country are in convention in New York city, to take steps for the formation of a Hebrew theological seminary.

Dear, dear! It requires nearly one-seventh the fund the Presbyterians raise for building new churches to pay the officials who disburse the money.

The largest sugar entry that ever passed the Boston custom house went through on Tuesday, paying $74,226 20 as duties. The quantity was 3,349,675 pounds.

An enterprising firm in New York is manufacturing a new style of satchel called "The Supreme Court." It is made especially for the Indiana trade.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, late Minister to Austria, and the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, had a fine public reception in Indianapolis last night.

Some legal sharpers in Philadelphia are trying to blackmail exhibitors of machinery, by notifying them that their exhibits infringe on some imaginary patent.

Crowding the mourners. The other day a St. Louis man served an attachment on a funeral procession in order to get possession of a livery stable keeper's carriages.

In a recent trial in Michigan the interesting fact was brought out that one of the witnesses occasionally lends her bustle to a lady friend who is destitute of that article.

The latest slander concerning Bristow is to the effect that when a member of the Kentucky Senate he voted for a bill compensating loyal citizens for slaves freed by the war.

According to a Detroit paper a cow in that city has been "considerably disconcerted" by a stroke of lightning. It is encouraging to know that city cows still have some feeling left.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, sleeps in the dissecting room of the Sing Sing hospital. The other night there were no corpses at his feet. "His rest," it is *naively* added, "was somewhat disturbed."

Good. Make 'em responsible. An English clergyman recently got judgment against some of the directors of a bogus iron mine for the full amount of his investment, £570, on the strength of a lying prospectus.

The Superintendent of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad has invented an improved meter which is carried in a car and marks low joints, bad rails and other inequalities or defects in railroad tracks.

A petroleum tank of twenty-five barrels capacity, with exhibits of flowing and pumping wells, pipe lines, etc., has been erected so near the Centennial grounds as to threaten the main exhibition building and two hotels in case of fire.

In anticipation of the return of Fitzhugh to Texas, the Legislature of that State has enacted a law by which it is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100 for any person to use the profane language within hearing of the occupants of any private residence.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Avery, wife of ex-Chief Clerk Avery, of the Treasury Department, has recently been given a clerkship in the Interior Department.

Ex-Senator Nye's son-in law writes to a friend in Nevada that old "Gray Eagle" is happy and in the bosom of his family, but that he will drop into his grave without reason again visiting him.

The Bengal Government has appointed a native lady inspector of the female schools in Calcutta. She is the daughter of a Bengalee clergyman. This is the first instance of any appointment of the kind.

Lieutenant Robinson, U. S. A., is one of the few men who have been dragged a long distance, caught in the harness of infuriated horses, and lived to tell the tale. He had such an experience in Cheyenne recently, and was terribly bruised and torn.

Daniel Jones, of Iowa, has for several years been the victim of tubercular consumption. A few days since an abscess which had formed on one lung broke externally, on his side, thus forming an open passage to the lungs, through which respiration can be had by simply closing his nose and mouth.

Tough. At Clermont, Iowa, a few days ago, a boy named William McQuillan, less than three years of age, was knocked down by the wheel of a wagon on which were ten barrels of sugar and one barrel of syrup, and the wheel passed over his body just above teh hips. He was flattened like a pancake; but the three days was about his play as if nothing had happened.

An interesting instance of intelligent discrimination in the administration of justice occurred the other day at Springfield, Massachusetts. A young married woman on trial for larceny pleaded guilty on four indictments, and yet was acquitted and liberated, while her husband, who was only charged with having received the stolen property, was given ten years in the State prison. The explanation of the matter is simple—the Court ascertained that the man was a professional thief, who had used his young wife as a tool.

Great sympathy is felt for the President and Mrs. Grant and for Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris in the affliction they are suffering in the death of the infant son of the latter. The little one was ten months old and was a bright and handsome boy. Although Mrs. Sartoris has been received by her husband's parents as a daughter, in the great grief which has now come upon her she must greatly miss the tenderness of her own father and mother. The infant died upon the second anniversary of her marriage. Mrs. Sartoris is very young to know the anguish of losing a child. She is not yet twenty-one years of age.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

British and Irish Exports to the United States.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following statement showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the four months ending April 30, 1876, compared with the corresponding period of 1875, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

	1875.	1876.
Alkali, cwts.	272,918	384,577
Apparel and slops, £	29,094	26,019
Beer and ale, bbls.	16,007	9,082
Copper unwrought, cwts.	.....	20
Copper wrought, cwts.	70	180
Cotton piece goods of all kinds, yards	48,137,300	38,752,500
Earthen and china ware, £	206,922	202,784
Haberdashery, £	229,427	183,939
Hardware and cutlery, £	214,688	143,008
Iron—Pig, tons	16,235	11,944
Iron—Bar, axle, bolt and rod, tons	870	700
Iron—Railroad of all kinds, tons	12,693	94
Iron—Hoop, sheets and boiler and iron plates, tons	566	661
Iron—Tin plates, tons	36,750	28,824
Iron—Cast or wrought, £	1,578	1,982
Iron—Old, for manufacture,	.....	.....
Iron—Steel unwrought, tons	3,408	2,406
Iron—Steel, tons	2,048	1,632
Lead—Pig, rolled, sheet, piping, &c., tons	1	422
Linen piece goods of all kinds, yards	46,488,200	35,884,900
Machinery, other than steam engines, £	64,474	94,754
Paper—Writing or printing, and envelopes, £	1,800	831
Paper—Other kinds, cwts.	1,698	721
Salt, rock and white, tons	72,769	67,755
Silk—Broadstuffs, yards	180,731	99,640
Silk—Ribbons of all kidds £	6,202	2,529
Silk—Other articles of all only, £	33,049	27,347
Silk—Articles of silk and other materials, £	7,464	16,094
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	17,310	12,813
Stationery other than paper, £	24,539	23,907
Tin, unwrought, cwts.	9,227	8,792
Wool—Sheep and lambs, lbs.	219,000	87,600
Wool—Woolen cloths, coatings, &c., yards	1,220,500	767,100
Wool—Worsted stuffs, yards	22,368,500	19,780,700
Wool—Carpets, yards	1,048,200	567,000

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dizziness on the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess, free of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and stamps it in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
82D LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD ST., STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1820
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,561,932 34
This Old and Reliable Company
INSURES FROM LOSS BY FIRE,
AT EQUITABLE RATES.
Losses in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia adjusted and paid by
SWEARINGEN & McCANDLESS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
94 Fourth Avenue.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C. JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

ISAAC LEISY & CO.'S
CLEVELAND BEER!
The Purest and Healthiest in the Market.
Branch Office, 340 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

REINEMAN'S
New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave

Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen.....cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave

Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st

Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 579 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....106 Fifth ave

Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 55 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.
Allegheny National.....23 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave

Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool. 363 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Webster.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 98 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....886 Fifth ave.

Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.

Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st

Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.

Fences, Wrought Iron.
Landerbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.

Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth ave.

Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st

House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....54 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences of Ornamental Patterns.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 93 Water street.

Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av.
People's.....100 Fourth ave

Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave

Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st

Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave,
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave,

Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.

Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.

Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair).

Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.

Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.

Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.

Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Mathews.....Third st.
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Matthias, 2 and 11 Sev'nth st., (Late Irwin.)

Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hay & Sons.....281 and 283 Liberty st.

Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.

Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.

Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty

Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....198 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....110 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....103 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Water st.

Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st

Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.

Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....314 Liberty st.

Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Ames Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.

Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....72 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.

Starch and Gum Manufacturers.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave.

Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co....cor. Penn and 23d st

Soap Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods...cor. Rose and First ave.
Consolidated Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.

Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.

Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....333 Liberty st.

Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....179 and 174 Wood st.

Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co..953 Penn ave., near 26th st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins & Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, and our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Ranufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHERS and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of HURST, MOORE & CO., in the Coal and Coke business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by Solomon Keister, J. W. Moore and James Cochran, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.
JAMES HURST,
J. W. MOORE,
JAMES COCHRAN,
SOLOMON KEISTER.
April 25, 1876.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the carrying on the Coal and Coke business, at the Summit Mines in Tyron township, Fayette county, Pa., under the firm name and style of J. W. MOORE & CO.
J. W. MOORE,
JAMES COCHRAN,
SOLOMON KEISTER.
April 26, 1876.

SIGNS!
For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to
JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield street.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 25, 1876.

Business among the banks and financial institutions of our city was rather quiet and steady to-day. The money market is liberally supplied with funds, and all offerings of first-class paper are readily taken. No favor is shown to second class or doubtful borrowers, as lenders are content to let their funds lie idle rather than risk them upon hazardous loans. For undoubted borrowers rates are easy, but the quotations for money are not materially changed. In New York to-day, gold closed at a trifle advance. The value of greenbacks at the close was 88.35@88.40 per cent. of gold. Silver continues to decline in London, the latest quotations thence being 52d per ounce, which makes the value of subsidiary silver 82.28 per cent. of gold. The scarcity of small change, however, still holds silver at a premium of 1½@2 per cent. in greenbacks.

—The prospects of the money market for the coming season forms the subject of a recent well considered article in the New York *Times*, in which the inference is drawn from the small supply of cash in May, as compared with previous years, that there will be a corresponding deficiency in September and October, which is the season of the year when a scarcity of cash in bank vaults has often caused great trouble to those who are in any way dependent on loans. Upon that idea the *Times* makes some very just remarks upon the need of better measures for the New York banks to strengthen their reserves in anticipation of the times when the reserves of these banks are largely drawn upon. The lesson, which was enforced somewhat rudely by the events of September, 1873, cannot be reverted to too frequently; but we hardly think that there is any especial necessity for forebodings this year. It is true that up to a few days ago the reserves of the New York banks were drawn more closely than is generally the case at this time of the year; but this was due to a variety of adventitious circumstances, and a rapid increase in reserve has since been taking place in New York. The country banks are full of unemployed funds, and should there arise in New York next fall an increased demand for funds it is likely that the movement of money in that direction would be extremely heavy. It is, however, worth while to ponder on the phenomena afforded by the movements of currency to and from the metropolis, and to reflect upon the scant means of self protection afforded to the New York banks, against the exigencies which such movements may produce.

—We find the following in the *Journal of Commerce* of this date. Although it is a point which is tolerably well understood, it will do no harm to repeat it here. The question and reply are as follows:

NEW YORK, May 20, 1876.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Please answer the following question:

A owes B $125, which he pays with C's note, indorsed by himself; B, before maturity of note C fails and the note is not presented (B knowing that it will not be paid) and consequently not protested. Can A be holden for the amount? E.

Reply—The failure to present the note and demand payment at maturity and to give notice of dishonor to the indorser, absolves him from all obligation.—*Story on Prom. Notes*, 203; *Chitty on Bills*, 5, *pp.* 386-389. All the authorities agree that it is no excuse for want of demand, and failure to give notice either that the maker is insolvent, or that the indorser is insolvent, or that the indorser knows that the note will not be paid, or in fact that the whole ceremony is totally useless. "So peremptory is this duty of the holder to demand payment on the very day of the maturity of the note or bill, that even the bankruptcy, insolvency or death of the maker before or at the time of its falling due will not excuse or justify the omission."—*Story on Prom. Notes, sec* 241.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 22d says: The movement of currency to the country that was expected last week to follow the rise in wheat did not take place. The farmers have all been busy with their crops, and prices have not gone high enough yet to make it much of an object for them to haul their stuff to the depots. Every feature of local business was monotonous to the last degree. The banks were disposed to complain of the scarcity of paper. The prospects of dividends were not discussed with noticeable cheerfulness. One thing in the account of the banks has shown development, while the clearings indicate the diminishing transactions of trade and finance. While paper shows scarce and profits lessen, the taxes hold their own. The price of everything but Government bonds cheapens. In the case of one bank, all its earnings for a quarter were spent in paying its taxes. Business men begin to ask themselves whether the national charter whistle doesn't cost them all it is worth, or more. Some of them are seriously discussing the profitableness of giving up their charters and continuing in business under the State law, and capture proposals to materially reduce their capital to escape taxation.

—A Philadelphia dispatch says: The trustees of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. has paid to the United States the sum of $678,000, being a claim which the Navy Department held against the estate, and which the Supreme Court decided had priority over other claims. The amount had been realized from the sale of firm and individual assets, and as it was all the cash in hand a further dividend to the general creditors at the present time is impossible.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 25, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅞
11 S., 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	....	....	....	122¾
5-20's, 1865, reg.	....	....	....	....	115
5-20's, 1865, new	121	....	....	....	121
5-20's, 1867, registered	117⅝	....	....	....	117⅝
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¾	....	....	....	121¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	123¾	....	....	....	123¾
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122¾	....	....	....	122¾
10-40's, registered	112¾	....	....	....	112¾
10-40's, coupon	113¾	....	....	....	113¾
Currency, '62	122	....	....	....	122
New 4 per cents	107¾	....	....	....	107¾
Western Union Tel	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Quicksilver	14	....	....	....	14
Pacific Mail	36¼	....	36¼	....	36¼
Panama	....	140	....	....	....
Adams Express	57	....	....	....	57
Wells-Fargo Express	63½	....	....	....	63½
American Express	63	....	....	....	63
United States Express	70	....	....	....	70
New York Central	110	110⅛	110¼	....	110⅛
Erie	4¾	....	4¾	....	4¾
Michigan Central	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Michigan Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Chicago & Northwest	37½	....	....	....	37½
Do. preferred	....	....	56¾	....	56¾
Do. 2d preferred	64¼	....	....	....	64¼
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	107	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	16¾	17	....
Union Pacific	....	....	58¾	....	57¾
Harlem	....	138¾	138½	137	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	15	....	15
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	106

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52¾
Reading	....	....	44
United Cos. of N. J.	....	135	....
Pgh, Tit'le and Buf	....	....	9¾
Lehigh Valley	55	55½	....
Allegheny Valley	....	101	....
Central Transportation	....	....	47
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L. m. B	82	83	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 25—Money closed easy at 2¾@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $319,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $269,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $200,000 gold coin. Sterling, sixty days, 487¾, three days, 489.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅞, with sales during the day at 112¾. Carrying rates and borrowing rates 1 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet but strong. State securities dull. Stocks opened weak and prices declined from ¼ to ¾ per cent., but subsequently became firmer and advanced from ¼ to 1⅜ per cent. Lake Shore was exceptionally firm and advanced 1 to 2½ on the report that the company was earning enough to pay a dividend in August. Michigan Central was favorably affected by this rumor and advanced to 46¾. Later there was a general decline. Pacific Mail and Western Union were weak, the latter on report that Commodore Vanderbilt to-day sold 25,000 shares of his stock. New Jersey Central was depressed. Granger stocks firm. Toward the close the market was quite active with a recovery of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the afternoon decline, but in a few cases it was partially lost. Transactions 153,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 50,000 Western Union, 2,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Rock Island, 7,000 Central and 12,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
W. U. Telegraph	64¾	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	14¾	St. Paul	36
Do. preferred	56¾	Do. preferred	64¼
Pacific Mail	35¾	Toledo & Wabash	24
Mariposa	8¾	Do. preferred	56
Do. preferred	19¾	Ft. Wayne	104
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	3¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	63	Do. preferred	17
American Ex	63	Chicago & Alton	97
U. S. Express	70	Do. preferred	105¾
New York Central	110¼	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	4¾	Del. & Lacka'na	104
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	14¾
Harlem	139	Missouri Pacific	11¾
Do. preferred	137	Atlantic & P., pref.	32
Mich. Central	46¾	Indiana Central	45
Panama	139	Burlington & Q	102
Lake Shore	53	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Illinois Central	94	Union Pacific stock	59¼
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	101¾
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. 1st grants	89
C. C. C. & I	45	Do. sink. fund	89
N. J. Central	82¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	115	10-40's, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	127
5-20's, 1868	123		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	34¾	Missouri 6's	106
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, May 25, 5 P. M.—The uneasiness felt regarding the Eastern question is affecting all classes of securities. Those of the governments directly within its influence suffer most, but the whole market is flat. Turkish and Egyptian bonds are to-day at the lowest point yet touched. The firmness in the rate of discount is attributable to the action of some bankers preferring the loss of business to the risk of locking up money for a considerable period at a time of such uncertainty and uneasiness. The supply of money available for short loans is very large and not in demand at any price. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £350,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 51¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,500. The rate of discount in open market is 1¾ per cent., being 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 98 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, old, 107; do '67, 109¾; 10-40's 107; new 5's, 108. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 12⅝, preferred 19.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes 104 francs 87½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Gold 112¾. Prime mercantile paper ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 491.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 25, 1876.

Business to-day was moderately active in the leading merchandise branches, with no especial features of importance to note. The aggregate volume of trade was not large, being about an average for the season. Values are steady without material change from our last report. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 550 Apples, bbls..... 220
Corn, bus..... 3,940 Cheese, bxs..... 214
Wheat, bus..... 1,440 Butter, pkgs..... 37
Oats, bus..... 3,400 Hay, bales..... 305
Potatoes, bus..... 880

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade was steady and unchanged. Wheat was in steady milling demand. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45; prime Indiana red winter $1 38@1 42; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 36@1 37; No. 2 spring do $1 29@1 30; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn was in liberal supply and easy. No. 2 quote shelled at 59@60c for yellow; 58@59c for high mixed; 57@57½c for low mixed. We quote car lots 56@57c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats were easy but quotably unchanged. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@41c; white do 41@42c; Western white 42@43c. Barley is about out of market. Quotations range from 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is steady at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues firm and active. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 0@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market was quiet and easy under increased receipts. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 ₱ ton; seconds and chips mills $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@23 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

BEANS—The market was quiet and dull. Prices are nominal at $1 00@1 10 per bushel for prime white navy.

BUTTER—There is a moderate supply and the market is firm at 20c for round lots; 33@35c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—A feeling on prime grades was decidedly firm, under a scant supply of those qualities, while lower grades continue sluggish and depressed. We quote choice rolls at 22@23c ₱ lb; prime to good solid packed 18@20c; lower grades scarce and quotable.

DRIED FRUITS—Are sluggish but steady. We quote common to choice apples at 5@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 22@24c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20 @25c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was firm and steady. We quote at 14@15c ₱ dozen for fresh stock.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The market was fairly active at steady quotations. Strawberries were slow and dull at 20@25c ₱ quart. Radishes ruled at 35c ₱ dozen, and new onions at 20c ₱ dozen. New Bermudas onions were quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₱ crate. Bermuda tomatoes were scarce at 80@90c ₱ box. String beans were quoted at $3 00@4 00 per bushel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is easier at 20@ 25c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 25c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in fair supply and quoted at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gallon jug; $1 00@1 10 in barrels and kegs. Sugar is in good demand at 11@12c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The supply is rather light and the market is firm. We quote live chickens by the coop at 7@7½c per pair.

POTATOES—Continue in light supply and firm. The supply does not increase quite as rapidly as was expected to result from the advance in prices, which adds firmness to the market. We quote prime peach-blows on track at 35@40c; business from store was firm at 40@45c for peachblows; 35@40c for Peerless, New Brunswicks and Burbanks. In the case of one bushel, Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

VINEGAR—There is a steady demand. We quote country stock 18@20c per gallon; best city make at 15c per gallon.

Provisions.

There was a steady jobbing demand for the leading staples of hog products. The feeling in values was rather easy but quotably unchanged.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders at 6½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½c; clear sides 15½c. CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for sugar cured, plain canvassed 14½c. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Pickled hams 12½c. Pickled pork at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—Is in steady demand for domestic positions. We quote prime kettle at 12½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14c; in buckets 14½c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14½c ₱ lb; in buckets 15c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 16c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 15½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 16½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 16½c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 16½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand. We quote extra winter-strained at 81 @ 85 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 80c; No. 2 at 70@75c. Lubricating oil, white winter, 65c; yellow winter 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is easy and lower, the ruling price being $23 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 8@8½c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11@12c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Petroleum.

MAY 25.—There was a quiet and inactive market throughout the day, without any very important fluctuations in value.

CRUDE—The market to-day has been exceedingly quiet and inactive. It opened at 81 9/16, sold for United, Consolidated and Union, and after a slight spurt to 81 9/8 gradually fell off to 81 3/16, United and 81 9/16, sold, at which point it continued during the remainder of the day. We quote shipment at 81 2/4 with some sales at 82 3/4. Considerable interest was manifested in the report of the passage of a resolution by Congress, to investigate the alleged freight discriminations as from such investigation the producing interests anticipate prompt relief.

REFINED—The market was steady and unchanged. There was a slightly better feeling in prices and a moderate movement toward the East. We quote standard white at 11@11½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12¼c in car lots; 11¾@12c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rates at 14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14½@14¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14¼c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at about 14@14½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 25, closing 24.—Exporters are doing but little here, but a few orders are being closed out for Philadelphia delivery and prices are generally firm. Sales of 6,000 barrels for Philadelphia delivery at 14¾c and 4,000 barrels do late yesterday at 14¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾c and 11@11½c in shipping order; refined 14½c; casco 17½@18c; naptha 9½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14¼c; at Philadelphia 14¾c.

TANKERS, May 25.—Market quiet but nothing doing; United $1 97½ bid for fresh certificates and $1 99¾ asked; for old certificates; shipment $2 22½ bid; $2 25 asked.

TITUSVILLE, May 25.—Market opened very firm and quiet; quoted at $2 15@$2 18¾.

OIL CITY, May 25.—Market firm at $1 97½ bid for United; immediate shipment $2 22½@$2 25.

ROUSEVILLE, May 25.—Market quiet but held firm; quoted at $2 12½@$2 15.

TIDIOUTA, May 25.—Market quiet at $2 15@ 2 17½.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 8¾c; cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Petroleum steady; crude in barrels 10½c; refined 14 3 16@14¾c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Refined petroleum 10½@ 11½d; spirits do 8@8½d.

ANTWERP, May 25.—Refined petroleum 28½ francs.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; prime white State test 12c, in car lots, cash.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R. R. 1,204
Refined shipments Allegheny Valley R. R. 4,109

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are firm and higher at $1 15@ 1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union rags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 18c; California grain bags 40@42½c; do 2-bushel 26c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¾ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans per box $5 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BLEACHING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	51
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
1½ inches wide	15	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36 10	inches wide	1
4 inches wide	42 12	inches wide	1 34
4½ inches wide	48 14	inches wide	1 68

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—There is an active trade. The following are the rates of local manufacturers:

No. 5 extra parlor	4 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 25
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 00
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 50
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 3 common	1 75
No. 1 common	1 50
No. 3 shakers	2 75
Toy brooms	1 00@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 00@1 50

BROOM CORN—The demand is fair with easy values. Short brush is plenty, out long is scarce and wanted. We quote choice hurl 100 to 105c; fair to good hurl 80@90c; choice crooked hurl will work up 75@80c; choice medium 65@ 70c; fair to good medium 60@65c; inside and covers 60@65c; inferior 50@55c; long green old crop 55c; red tipped crooked 45@50c.

COOPERAGE—We quote as follows: Best Indiana, untied staves $23 00; heading alone $40 00; slaves alone $32 00; West Virginia long back staves $21 00@24 00; do short do $20 00@22 00; do heading $30 00. Oil barrels—Countries $1 10@ 1 15; city make $1 20@1 25.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Leather shows a slightly downward tendency and dealers are disposed to meet anything like a fair offer from buyers. There is some complaint about the dullness of trade. Hides show a firm feeling. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows:

Leather	
Oak sole, country	30@ 31
Oak sole, city	28@ 33
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	28@ 30
Red sole, Ormoco	28@ 30
Red sole, good dgd	23@ 27
Oak, rough	24@ 28
Harness, city oak	32@ 35
Harness, country	32@ 35
Harness, No. 2 and common	29@ 30
Fair skirting	40@ 43
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$54 00@$68 00
Belt leather	40@ 42
Finished calf	90@$1 25
Finished upper, ₱ foot	80@ 90
Finished kips	50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @9½
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

OILS—Trade is moderately active, but what changes there are are in a downward direction. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 14c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 50c. No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or tower oil 140 fire test 10@12c; residuum (prepared), $1 00; residuum (common), $5 00@$8 50; axle grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@57c.

PAPER—Bailing paper 4@6c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 1½@2½c; felt papers 4@6½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@ 18c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Cotton mixed 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as at $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 45 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—There is an active demand at steady prices as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboards, patent, ₱ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 25
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	90

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 25, 1876.

CATTLE.

We found the market just as it was yesterday, or if anything a little "worser." One leading commission firm assures us that the cattle market is in about as demoralized condition as could well be immagined, and that sales to-day were hard to make, prices showing a declining tendency. Nor do well posted dealers look for much improvement in trade for weeks to come.

There was little doing to-day, and we give the following quotations as the ruling of the market:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Fair, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 00@4 75
Medium, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 25@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market is fast finding its true level, and prices are lower to-day than for months, and as matters now stand they may go still lower. We quote as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 30@7 50
Yorkers	6 90@7 10
Roughs	5 00@5 50

SHEEP.

All classes of sheep to-day are away down in the figures, showing a decline from last week of fully 50@75c. We quote as follows:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 75@6 00
Prime, 90 to 100 lbs	5 40@5 60
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 30
Scalawags, per head	50@1 00

[By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, May 25.—River 22 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather partly cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Hudson, Louisville; Mollie McCombs, Passed Down—Ike Hammett and tow, Wheeling to St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Weather cloudy and mild; rained nearly all night; chiefly cloudy; mercury 48 to 80. River rising fast; 22 feet 6 inches on gauge. Down—Raven, Arlington, Bowling Green, James Gilmore, Grey Eagle and Kanawha No. 2. Up—Emma Graham, Blue Lodge, with tows, and Florence. The Bigley leaves to-night. Business light.

CAIRO, May 25.—Arrived. Departed—Golden Rule, New Orleans; Bermuda, Nashville, River 28 feet 1 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 70.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Ohio river. No departures.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—River fell 18 inches: now 25 feet 11 inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ad Stevens, St. Louis; Parker, Cincinnati. Departed—Mary Thomas, Cincinnati; Lucy Kern, Louisville, last night.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Weather warm and cloudy. Departed—Glasgow, Evansville; Cons Bellue, Cincinnati; Venus, Nashville and Mitchell, Cincinnati; Tom Sherlock, New Orleans.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Hector.....Woodward.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon.....Muhleman.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Chieftain.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet five inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S. A. M. and 4 P. M.
Wheeling.....Regular packet.....5 P. M.
Portsmouth.....Granite State, Kerr, 3 P. M.
St. Louis.....J. L. Rhoads, Vandergrift, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet five inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was reasonably active.

THE beacon-light steamer is on the ways at St. Louis for repairs.

THE towboat Smoky City is among the first boats due.

CAPTAIN FRANK BECK is building a new 3,000 bale cotton boat.

THE Grand Lake is *en route* for this city with ten empty barges.

CAPTAIN O. P. THARP returned from Pittsburgh yesterday.

THE Kentucky river packet Dove has been laid up at Madison.

THE towboat Simpson Horner is being repaired at Cincinnati.

THE towboat Coal Valley will lay up at Cincinnati for the present.

THE iron steamer Carondelet is loading at St. Louis for New Orleans.

THE towboat Barnard is *en route* for this city with a miscellaneous trip.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Granite State for a manifest.

THE regular packet Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, is *en route* for this city.

THE packet Exchange, Captain Kirker, leaves Portsmouth and to-day for Pittsburgh.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left Zanesville this morning for Pittsburgh.

THE United States snagboat J. N. Macomb will be ready to grapple snags by July 1st.

JOE Jacobs and Dolph Everly have purchased the C. K. Peck from St. Louis to this city.

THE late coal run was successful, if we except the accident to the Lion at Steubenville.

THE bodies of four of the colored deck hands of the Cleburne have been found below the wreck.

CAPTAIN FRED FORD has received his commission as United States Local Inspector at Gallipolis.

THE sidewheelers on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

CAPTAIN FRANK HICKS did not purchase the Thomas Sherlock, as was expected. He has gone to St. Louis.

THE steamer Ashland, Captain Kyle, has entered the Cincinnati and Pomeroy trade in place of the Thomas James.

THE exports from the Upper Arkansas are now principally wheat and bacon. Until recently it was all cotton.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* wants to build its ocean steamers in that place. Well, go ahead. We won't object.

THE repairs to the Arkansas Belle have been completed. She has resumed her place in the Evansville and Cairo trade.

ENGINEERS WM. JOHNSTON and Wash Meredith, late of the C. B. Church, have taken charge of the Thomas Shirley's engines.

THE steamer Robert Mitchell, from New Orleans, has for Pittsburgh two barrels of sugar, twenty barrels of glass and four bales of moss.

THE popular packet Mallie Ragon, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure for Wheeling at 12 M. Our clever friend Caldwell will be found in the office.

THE steamer Hudson, Captain Lyst, will arrive at Wheeling this morning and leave Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the incoming train from Chicago.

THE roosters on the Upper Mississippi packet Red Wing, who have been getting $25 per month, have struck for $1 per day and board. Some of them afterward went to work at the old rates.

THE fine steamer Mary Miller, Captain Shunk, is receiving freight at St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Passengers and shippers will bear this fact in mind. The clerks are Messrs. Griffith and Shunk.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: It is hinted that the splendid new steamer John A. Scudder will enter the Memphis and New Orleans cotton trade next season, in connection with the Imperial Thompson Line.

THE regular packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. This boat runs in connection with the elegant steamboatmen who are willing to work for anything they can get, in order to get away from the city.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday says: Captain John Woodburn returned from Madison yesterday. It is probable that he will not go out the contract for the new low-water boat to-day. She will be 172 feet in length, 35 feet beam and 4½ feet hold. She will have the machinery of the old Talequah, the cylinders of which are 14 inches in diameter with 4½ feet stroke.

THE far-famed packet John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, takes her departure this day at noon for Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Parkersburg, St. Louis, and St. Paul. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat stands first on the list. The chief clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, who is at the head of the profession. He will be ably assisted by Mr. Charles Greenlee.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.—Upon opening the mail-carrying bids at Washington last Thursday, to convey the mails three times a week from Memphis to Vicksburg, it was found that Mark D. Raymond, of St. Francisville, Mo., is the trade, had the lowest offer at $19,000 to Vicksburg, and $20,000 to the mouth of White river. The Lee Line had the next lowest bid, and The Cheek Line's bid was for twice a week only. The award has not yet been announced.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

National Tube Works, 2 cars bar iron; N J Braden, 452 bxs cheese, 1 tub butter, 4 crates eggs; C P Markle & Co, 32 bdls paper; M R Thompson, 30 bbls flour; J A Graff & Son, 17 do potatoes; J C Brown

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 162	59	93	N. W.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	30 026	74	28	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30 049	66	63	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.069. Highest thermom....76
Mean thermom.... 64. Lowest thermom....46

College Exhibition.

The pupils of the Preparatory Department of the Western University will give an exhibition this evening, at which an excellent programme is offered, consisting of dialogue, declamation and music.

The High School.

The Reverend Dr. Scovel, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, has accepted the invitation extended to him to deliver the annual lecture before the literary societies of the High School, in June. The commencement exercises will be held on the evening of June 22d, in the Pittsburgh Opera House, Fifth avenue.

An Appeal to be Taken.

An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken in the matter of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. County Treasurer Kilgore, to determine the right of the latter to the office of County Treasurer. Mr. Kilgore's counsel, it is said, refuse to consent to a special hearing, and in that case the argument cannot be reached until the regular term of court in October.

Suits on Life Policies.

Matilda Hummel instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas, No. 2, yesterday, against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Life Association of America, to recover on insurance policies taken out by Wm. Hummel, deceased, for the benefit of the plaintiff. The amounts are $5,000 and $2,500 respectively. A summons was issued in each case.

Duck Hunting.

There was a good illustration of the old saying about men going on a "wild goose chase," on the Allegheny river yesterday morning. A wild duck of the diver species, which was unable to fly, was paddling around the piers of the suspension bridge. A man in a large skiff created considerable amusement by his persistent efforts to capture it. He rowed crossways and back, up and down, with the bow of his boat pointed toward the duck, each time jumping up and seizing a piece of coal which he had in his skiff to throw at it, but the duck would disappear under the water and bob up again away in another direction. After using his best efforts for perhaps half an hour, he realized the folly of going on a wild duck chase, and turned his boat toward the shore, amid the jeering shouts of the spectators on the bridge.

Puppies in Public.

The pleasure of a portion of the audience at Library Hall last evening was very effectively spoilt during the last part of the opera, by the conduct of three persons dressed as gentlemen, but exhibiting all the characteristics and conduct of undisciplined curs, who occupied seats on the left near the head of the center aisle. They entered during the second act and, by their loud and incessant conversation during the rest of the performance, succeeded in proving to all who were so unfortunate as to be near them, that they were the most vulgar, low-bred puppies that have ever been seen in Pittsburgh. We were glad to gather, from some of their loud and boisterous remarks, that they are not live in this city; and, indeed, we do not believe that Pittsburgh can show, out of her two hundred thousand inhabitants, three such unmannered hounds. We can only express the hope that they will not inflict their presence on our city very long.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Patrick Munhall, bankrupt, Allegheny. The bankrupt was discharged.

T. D. Hamilton, bankrupt, Crawford county. An order was made for the sale of certain judgments, notes and debts due on open account.

Gobel Heid *et al.* vs. George L. Mackley & Co., Pittsburgh. The issue joined by the answer and demand for jury trial by Thomas J. Barnes, was ordered for trial at the October term of court.

Shook, Couch & Co., debtors, Allegheny. A petition for an injunction was ordered for hearing on the 31st instant, and a restraining order was granted in the meantime, upon John C. Mark and Charles Dahlinger.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's *return to the order for the sale of certain real estate* was confirmed *nisi*.

Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company *et al.* vs. Peter Grace, Butler county. A partial argument was had on a motion for an injunction, and leave was granted petitioning creditors to amend the petition for adjudication.

J. Milton Thomas, bankrupt, Venango county. The hearing on the rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue against C. W. Gilfillan, trustee, &c., should be dissolved, was continued without day.

N. B. Sproat, bankrupt, Fayette county. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against John C. Mark *et al.* was continued to the 30th prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Willoughby vs. McCready, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Kohler vs. Kohler Bros., reported yesterday. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Fisk vs. Wise and Harbison; action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff, $72 80.

Connolly vs. Schall; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff, $551.

Thomas Wealdi *et al.* vs. Carrie A. Moody vs. Rose A. Moody, lunatic. Carrie A. Moody appointed committee, and required to give bond in $500. Bond approved.

McCormick vs. Hoagdon, and C. F. Patterson owner and John Hoagdon, contractor. Action on a mechanics' lien. Verdict for defendant.

Abbott vs. Schnaum. Call continued. The jury was discharged, and there will be no further jury trials in this court until next Wednesday.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of A. Hoffman vs. C. Nusser, the jury found for the defendant.

Thomas Weber vs. N. Snyder & Co.; action to recover damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff was injured while in the employ of defendants, by a boiler rolling upon him. On trial.

Lindsay vs. Lindsay; action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, for six cents damages and costs—subject to the opinion of the Court on a reserved question of law.

Wm. S. Jackson vs. the City of Pittsburgh; the defendant's demurrer to the plaintiff's declarations in this case, by the falling of a carriage and team over the declivity from Mt. Washington. The Court will enlarge the jury this morning.

Frank Marowsky, for use of John J. Schade, vs. the Penn Avenue Building, Loan and Homestead Association. Defendant confessed judgment for $205 and costs.

J. J. White vs. Alex. King; action for damages for malicious prosecution. On trial.

Marie Wiley adopted Mary Mahoney, by making the proper application.

Adam Curis, a witness in the case of Weber vs. Snyder, failed to appear when called, and was fined $10 by Judge Ewing.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Miller vs. Lotz; Allegheny City vs. McCleery; Logan vs. Arthurs; Marshall vs. Weaver & Son; Park Homestead Association vs. Ellenbogen; Hughes vs. Sicrigs; Hardtmeyer vs. Wettsch; Hunger vs. Words *et al.*; McIntyre vs. City of Pittsburgh; Wilhelm vs. Weisbrod; Katz vs. Nusser; Gazzam, trustee, vs. Donovan; Buffum, use, vs. Barker; Park vs. Lewis; Carr vs. Nusser; Shriver *et al.* vs. Blair; Haslage vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

BALLS AND BASES.

Neshannocks vs. Xanthas—An Interesting Game—Victory for the Neshannocks—Score 14 to 11.

An interesting game of base-ball was played between the Neshannocks and Xanthas at Union Park last evening, resulting after a pretty hard struggle in the victory to the visiting club by a score of 14 to 11. The score is a rather large one, being swelled by errors at critical points by Keenan at first base on the part of the Xanthas, and by Bennett at third on the part of the Neshannocks. Otherwise the game was a pluckey, well-fought one. Toward the close of the game the Neshannocks seemed to get the mastery of Blackmore's pitching and batted very strongly, making eleven base hits in the last four innings. The fielding of the visitors was very strong and safe throughout, while that of the Xanthas was not so even, displaying occasionally some weakness redeemed by some brilliant play. The following is the score of outs and runs:

XANTHAS.	O.	R.	NESHANNOCK.	O.	R.
Keenan, 1 b.....	3	2	Dickson, 1 b.....	2	1
Phillips, c.....	5	0	Creamer, s. s.....	5	1
Curry, s. c.....	4	0	Fink, l. f.....	3	2
Zoller, l. f.....	3	0	Ellis, 2 b.....	3	2
Graham, 2b.....	1	3	Williamson, c.....	3	1
Hulse, s. s.....	1	3	McBride, c. f.....	3	1
Blackmore, p.....	3	2	Morris, p.....	2	2
Graham, 3 b.....	2	2	Bennett, 3 b.....	0	4
Woodworth, 3 b	2	2	O'Neil, l. f.....	3	1
Total.....	27	11	Total.....	27	14

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Neshannocks.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	3	1—14
Xanthas.....	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	1—11

Home runs—Neshannocks—Creamer 1, O'Neil 1. Passed balls—Neshannocks—Bennett 1. Wild pitches—Blackmore 1, Fink 1. Flies caught—Neshannocks 9; Xanthas 4. Errors in fielding—Neshannocks 7; Xanthas 8. Base hits—Neshannocks 14; Xanthas 11.

THAT SAFE ROBBERY.

The Parties Under Arrest in New York Make a Full Confession—$1,600 of the Money Recovered—A Case Which Reflects Credit on Chief Hartzell and His Detectives.

Yesterday morning we briefly mentioned the arrest, in New York city, of Pierre F. Langdon and Augustus Urban, on the charge of robbing the safe at the iron works of Wilcox, Walker & Co., corner of Twenty-ninth and Railroad streets, on the 13th inst. So well had Chief of Police Hartzell and his detectives worked up the case that when the arrest was made they had accumulated sufficient evidence to remove every doubt that they had rightly traced the crime. Considering the very slight clue which the detectives had to start on, this is certainly the most skillfully worked case in our police annals. This goes to show the importance of having a man with brains at the head of our detective force. A few words as to the robbery and the manner in which the perpetrators were ferreted out may be interesting to our readers.

Pay day at the mills of Wilcox, Walker & Co., occurs once in every two weeks. There are ninety-five men on the pay roll, and their pay on the day of the robbery was put up in envelopes in sums ranging from $175 to $22), amounting in the aggregate to something over $2,000. The envelopes containing the money were placed in a box, and the box locked up in a safe in the office at the works. This was done by the paymaster, Mr. Grant, at 11:55 A. M. on the day of the robbery, who locked the safe and went to dinner. The persons left in the office at the time were Mr. Matthews, the manager of the works, and a clerk, a brother of the paymaster. Five minutes after twelve the manager went to dinner, leaving the clerk in the office. This young man ate lunch, and about half past twelve he went out into a yard near the office and shoveled sand for exercise, as had been his custom for some time, leaving there two of the workmen, eating lunch. One of these workmen was the person who was charged with the duty of sounding the whistle to call the men to work. Fifteen minutes before one o'clock this person left the office, followed by his companion, leaving no one there. A few minutes before one o'clock the paymaster returned, and shortly afterward the "doctor" paddle came in and, having occasion to refer to a book which was kept in the safe, he took it out. At this time the door of the safe was open, but, as it was only left locked occasionally, when there was a large amount of money on hand, no notice was taken of the fact by the paymaster, and it was nearly a quarter past one when he discovered the robbery by one of the hands calling for his money, which caused him to go to the safe, when he found the box containing the money was missing.

This is about the substance of the information given to Chief Hartzell, and upon this he commenced operations.

After a close inspection of all the movements of the persons who were about the office when the robbery occurred, together with the doings of every other person against whom there was the slightest ground for suspicion, the Chief came to the conclusion that the perpetrators of the crime were none among the fifty or six persons toward whom many circumstances pointed as the guilty parties. He accordingly turned his attention elsewhere. He was satisfied that the robbers were out of the city. Upon inquiring he learned that Pierre F. Langdon was formerly employed as a clerk in the office of the works, and that he had departed for the Black Hills about six weeks before the robbery. He learned at the mill that Pierre had obtained leave of absence and gone to Kansas, and that a week or two after his arrival there he received from Pierre, written with pencil and dated at Custer City, was placed in the hands of his grandmother, in this city. A suggestion to the effect that Pierre might know something about the matter was laughed at, as they were impressed with the belief that he was deloing in the "Hills" for nuggets of gold.

Chief Hartzell, for some reason, did not take stock in the Black Hills story. He quietly labored and waited. The first tangible clue that he obtained came to him through Lieutenant Berger of the Lawrenceville district. This officer was approached one night by a man named Shook, who said that he resided in the upper portion of a house on Bank street, the lower part of which was occupied by Mrs. Urban, the mother of one of the prisoners; that young Urban had, a short time previous to the robbery, called in his hall a safe key made of lead, telling him he expected to make a good thing out of the business of making such articles, at the same time showing a set of plaster paris molds. Shook had kept the safe key, and he gave it into the hands of Lieutenant Berger, who brought it to Chief Hartzell. Upon comparing it with the original key it was found to be a duplicate. Shook stated that he had seen five persons enter a room at Mrs. Urban's one night, several weeks before the robbery, and that they were working there nearly all night. It was a few days after this that young Urban gave him the key. He understood that one of the persons in the crowd of five was called William Pierre: he afterwards learned that a person named Langdon boarded at Mrs. Urban's, and that he never appeared on the streets in daylight. Here seemed to be evidence that Pierre Langdon, instead of being in the Black Hills country, was no outside party. Young Augustus Urban disappeared shortly after the robbery, it was more than suspected that these young men were the criminals and had fled the country together.

It now became important to find out in which direction the supposed robbers had traveled. As Langdon had labored to create the impression that he was in the West, the Chief became impressed with belief that he was in the East. He took measures, however, to secure their arrest by sending an accurate description of both to every city in the United States. He was somewhat in his work by a letter sent to Mrs. Urban by her son. This was dated "Blue Ridge, Ill. May 15," and postmarked "Harrisburg, May 16." The date, of course, was intended for a blind, and the postmark showed that the young man had traveled eastward. In this direction, therefore, the Chief and his associates turned their attention, with the result already published.

Detectives Scott and O'Mara will return with their prisoners this evening. Scott telegraphed yesterday that they had in their possession $1,600 of the stolen money. They have made a full confession of their crime.

The success in working up this case is the result of having an able director of the detective force and of concerted and harmonious action on the part of that force. Those of the detectives most actively concerned were Lieutenant H. A. Berger, of the Lawrenceville district, and Detectives James Scott and J. F. Rivers.

Detective Rivers went in pursuit of the thieves, and had proceeded as far as Washington City, when he was recalled by the Chief. Wednesday morning he started for St. Mary's, Elk county, in order to clear up some speculation in that locality concerning the robbery. He was recalled, however, when he had proceeded as far as Driftwood.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The inimitable Salsbury Troubadours drew another appreciative audience last night, when the cyclopic comedy, "That Captain's Uniform," and "Patchwork" were repeated. The unusual unanimity of verdict that "the Troubadours are better than the Vokes family." Mr. Salsbury's reconstructed version of "Hamlet" is immense. They all appear again this evening, and close their engagement with tomorrow's performances.

Library Hall.

The next musical event will be the production of "The Bohemian Girl" for Mr. Harry Elsler's benefit, by Cleveland and Pittsburgh amateurs. Everybody will want to see how it compares with the rendition of the same opera given by our talented Ciuti. The preparations are progressing satisfactorily, and a fine entertainment is assured.

Those desiring seats can secure them at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Library Hall—"Figaro."

The opera of "The Marriage of Figaro" was performed to an audience which was moderate in size, but appreciated fully the gems of perfect music which the genius of Mozart wove so liberally into the score of that work. The *prima donna* never appeared to better advantage than in the character of *Susanna*. She was in magnificent voice, and gave all the music of the part with wonderful force and spirit. The rendition of the love song in the last act was particularly faithful to the spirit of the composition, and was one of the finest efforts that we have heard for a long time. Second in the honors of the evening was Miss Josie Bartlett as *Cherubino*. She made a very pretty page, and sang the part very effectively, obtaining a well earned *encore* for her song in the second act. Mr. Benitz's *Count Almaviva*, Mr. Holmes' *Figaro* and Mr. Pierre Bernard's *Basilio* were all very good. The less said of Mrs. Dayton's *Countess* the better. The chorus was good throughout, and showed first-class material and perfect training.

This closes the performances of the Richings-Bernard company in this city for the present season. They have not been as well patronized as could be wished, but they have left a very good impression on all who heard them, and when they appear again, will, we are sure, be warmly welcomed.

Tony Pastor Coming.

Tony Pastor begins an engagement at Library Hall next Monday evening. His company, always good, is larger and better than ever before. Everybody will want to see them.

FREMONT FORD, the boy who has charge of the extra horse on the Wylie Avenue Passenger Railway, met with a severe accident Wednesday night about half-past eleven o'clock. He was riding along the route, and near Kirkpatrick street he was knocked off the horse by a projecting board, at a point where a house is being erected, the fall dislocating his shoulder and stunning and bruising him severely. He remained insensible more than two hours. His injuries will keep him in bed two or three months.

THE Circuit Court has finished its business, and Judge McKennan has returned to Washington, Pa.

POLITICAL.

The Congressional Canvass Again—What Hope for Negley?

[From the Dispatch of May 25th.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: A point which might well have been made was overlooked by the "Republican Voter" whose communication on the canvass in the Twenty-second Congressional district appeared in your issue of Monday. It is this:

Apart from the conceded and well understood superior ability of Major Errett, on another most important ground he has the advantage of his opponent. Major Errett, it is well known, would be a strong man if nominated. In the bitter campaign which is to follow the Convention, his force of character, his admirable record, his proverbial integrity, would be a tower of strength to the local ticket.

Can as much be said for General Negley? What reason have those who are urging the General to believe that even if named for Congress he would be chosen? Two years ago Mr. Hopkins, to borrow a phrase from the vernacular, "walked around him." Remembering what has been developed since, where is there the slightest room to hope that the result would be different next fall? Since then have been laid before the public the scandalous revelations of official life at Washington. Two indictments for criminal offenses are at this moment, and have been for months, pending against General Negley. While generosity or charity may lead the public to suspend opinion as to his guilt or innocence, will any one pretend to say that the circumstances of a man's being indicted on a charge of defrauding the very Government of which he was a part—and to be a part of which he again aspires—is exactly in the nature of a recommendation for him, or likely to assist him to the votes of careful, thinking people?

Not only for the sake of the local success of the Republican ticket, but also for that of the State in the national contest—and they are nearly allied—the Republicans of the Twenty-second Congressional district should see to it that their nominee is above suspicion and reproach. If James S. Negley could not be elected in 76, what chance would he stand in 76? And why should the Republican party be asked to take the risk of the certainty of a General Negley's defeat, when by nominating Major Errett, an in every respect unexceptionable man, success will be assured?

A CAREFUL OBSERVER.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE FEES

Another Effort to Save Them to the County.

As has already been stated, the State authorities hold that the liquor law of 1875 (commonly known as the Local Option repeal act), repealed the special law relating to Allegheny county, under which three-fourths of the license fees went to the county, while but one-fourth went to the State. About a year ago the State authorities demanded the entire receipts, and threatened to sue for the penalty if the County Treasurer did not pay over promptly. In order to avoid the penalty, the county authorities, who claimed that they were still entitled to receive three-fourths of the fund, obtained an injunction restraining the State Treasurer from collecting and the County Treasurer from paying out the three-fourths of this fund. The County Treasurer has lately been notified by the Auditor General that he has charged him with the three-fourths of the fund. The law provides that if the amount remains charged on the books sixty days without appeal it must be paid. It has already remained about forty or forty-five days on the books of the Auditor General, and last evening Major A. M. Brown, counsel for the County Treasurer, and County Solicitor Geyer started for Harrisburg for the purpose of taking an appeal in the Courts of Dauphin county.

Our Scotch-Irish Ancestry.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of the 22d inst. you quote part of Judge Veech's "address as delivered before the Centennial Convention last December, and which will form a very valuable portion of a book to be called the Centennial Memorial." The Judge, after excusing himself for not continuing the narrative of the "trials and trainings" of Presbyterians in Scotland and the North of Ireland, boldly enters into an ethnological treatise of our Scotch-Irish ancestors, as follows:

"I may, however, so far trespass as to say that the clam of people to whom we give the appellation Scotch-Irish are very different from Irish, and that for many and many years past, have crowded our ports and swarmed in all our cities. Neither are they Scotch, nor a cross of the two races. Not a drop of Celtic or Milesian blood lurks in their veins."

Now, in the name of common sense, in what do the Scotch-Irish of to-day differ from any other people? Not from the North of Ireland, whether they be Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, Methodists or members of other denominations! What is there in the Scotch-Irish of the first ethnographer who has ever made the bold assertion that the people of Scotland and the North of Ireland were neither Scotch, Celtic nor Milesian.

But further adone in this remarkable address he enlightens us by stating that they "are the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose Scotch lineage unalloyed for two hundred and fifty years." Now, if the Scotch are not Celts, and have "not a drop of Celtic blood in their veins," I and a good many more of history have been sadly led into error by the antiquarians, who assured us that when we looked upon a Highlander we looked upon a pure Celt. As these Scotch-Irish have no Celtic or Milesian blood in their veins, I would like to know from whom they are descended, and who were their immediate ancestors.

The Judge admits that the Scotch-Irishman "is forever grasping at or hoping for something better," while "the Scotchman is content with his simple surroundings in the heaths and braes." Yes, they were contented with their heaths and braes till the Plantation of Ulster commenced under James I., and then the Judge says, were "transplanted;" that is to say, they came over with the English to rob, to murder, and to appropriate the property of the Irish Catholic inhabitants throughout the entire province of Ulster. Is it, then, any wonder that these Scotch Irish are "forever grasping?" They learned that in the time of James I., in the time of Cromwell, and up to the time that there was nothing more to be grasped or confiscated in Ireland. This "genuine stock of Scotch," as the Judge calls them, who settled in Ireland "went there to better their condition." Of course, they did so at the expense of the present occupants or natives; and they came to this country to do just the same with the French and Indians, backed by the British government, their old ally in the robbery of Ireland. The Scotch Irish, (how I hate such bastard names,) the Judge says, are "a race of improved Scotch;" and he proves this by asserting that there are no Scotch Irish Presbyterian Tories in the American Revolution. While there was a whole Scotch settlement in the South, composed exclusively of Tories, I will let my Scotch fellow citizens settle that matter with the learned Judge.

But in Ireland they deserted the last of their Kings of the House of Stuart, and fought for Dutch Bill at Derry and the Boyne.

The most remarkable assertion, however, in this remarkable paper, is full of contradictions and historical blunders, is that "the Scotch colonists of Ireland became a superior and improved class in consequence of finding the province of Ulster a land of "high republicanism," yet "bleak and barren by war," and by the ignorance and indolence of a degrading religious superstition, with which they were obliged to be in contact and antagonism."

Poor fellows! How they must have suffered! And why did they stay? They stayed because they plundered the natives of lands and chattels. But the Judge does not tell the truth about this land, more than he does about the religion of the people. The fact is, Ulster, before the Scotch and English plantation, was not a "bleak nor a barren land, but rather like the land found by the Israelitish spies beyond the Jordan—a land flowing with milk and honey, for it was well watered, abounded with springs, brooks, lakes, rivers, wood and turf, for fires; furnished England yearly with beef, pork, fish, rye, barley, peas, oats, wheat and flax in abundance of husbandry, but it excelled in the breeding of horses and cattle: plenty of butter, cheese, hides and tallow, while English sheep bred abundantly. It had red deer foxes, sheep, lambs, rabbits and fowls. It had hemp and flax superior to any grown elsewhere, from which our fine linens, cambrics, cording, thread, linen cloth and all stuffs produced from linen yarn, finer and more plentiful than in all the rest of the kingdom. The best materials of all for building, timber, stone, &c., the finest fish in the world, honey and wax, were here in abundance. And this, Judge, was your blasted land. This was the land inhabited by what you are pleased to term an "ignorant, indolent and degraded peasantry, made such by a degrading religious superstition." Well, you may be a liberal judge, a just judge, a learned judge, but still I must accuse you of bigotry, for you know that those unfortunate "peasants" when deprived of their land and liberty, were not driven to the loss of land and liberty, and pressure to day; and we, like our ancestors, would lose all our possessions and life itself, rather than give upour belief in the one Holy Roman Catholic Church.

I will close this hasty and imperfect review by stating that I believe the Scotch are Celts, that the Scotch-Irish are a mixture of Scotch and Irish, consequently probably with English blood from Cromwell's cut-throats. There was also a sprinkling of French Huguenots, and more latterly a mixture of Dutch. The Scotch-Irish of Western Pennsylvania may, therefore, boast of being either Scotch-English, Scotch-Dutch or Scotch-French.

I prefer being an Irishman.

E. DONNELLY, M.D.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. MTH

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

The Synod opened yesterday morning with devotional exercises, by Elder McDowell, of Glasgow, Scotland.

A communication was received from the President of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, in reference to preparing histories of the congregations and Presbyteries of the United States for the Centennial year, and the same to be delivered over to the Historical Society for safe keeping. This, together with other papers offered during the morning session, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Rev. T. L. Stevenson and Elder Carothers.

Rev. J. C. K. Milliken, of New York, submitted the following paper in regard to supplementing the salaries of pastors, etc.:

First—The Synod hereby determines to put in operation a synodical scheme for the purpose of securing to pastors an adequate support, and to enable weak congregations to enjoy the stated ministrations of the gospel.

Secondly—The present annual collection for Domestic Missions shall hereafter be for Domestic Missions and Sanctification, and the increased liberality of the church be called for therewith.

Thirdly—The Central Board of Domestic Missions shall have charge of the western field as at present, until congregations are ripe for the settlement of pastors. In addition to the duties, the board shall organize a department of sanctification, which shall embrace all the congregations of the church whose pastors receive less than the minimum salary determined by Synod. The duties to be performed in connection with this shall be:

1. The appropriation of any funds in their hands which can be devoted to the supplementing of pastors' salaries.

2. The distribution of this and the money raised in other ways, among the several Presbyteries in proportion to the amount of deficiency in the ministerial support. This distribution to be made at the first of April and the first of October, annually.

3. The making of an annual report to Synod of their operations, and of the condition of the congregation aided.

Fourthly—The Presbyteries have immediate charge of the Sustentation scheme within their own boundaries and shall administer it in connection with their own missions, not specially committed to the care of the Central Board of Missions, according the following plan:

Article I. Each Presbytery shall inaugurate a Home Mission and Sustentation Scheme, for the purpose above mentioned.

Article II. The raising of funds.

1. We recommend the adoption of the system of giving the tenth of their income by all of our members and congregations, and enjoin the Presbyteries, sessions and pastors to inculcate upon the people this rule as the lowest measure of liberality taught in God's word. We believe the Christian in contributing "as God has prospered him"—see Neh. 13; 10 12, "And I perceived that the portions of the series had not been given them; for the Levites and the singers, that did the work, were fled every one to his field. Then contended I with the rulers and said: Why is the house of God forsaken? And I gathered them together, and set them in their place. Then brought all Judah the tithe of the corn and the new wine and the oil unto the treasuries."

2. The mission stations and congregations desiring aid, shall be exhorted to the utmost liberality in providing for the support of the Gospel among themselves.

3. An annual collection for this purpose shall be taken up in all our congregations and forwarded to the Treasurer of Presbytery, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance, also, may be a supply for your want; that there may be an equality."

4. A call shall be made for donations and requests to this scheme, "of every one that giveth it willingly with a bounteous eye shall take mine offering saith the Lord."

Article IV. The distribution of funds.

1. That the money thus received by the Treasurer of each Presbytery, shall be reported to the Central Board of Missions at the middle of March and September, that it may be apportioned among the several Presbyteries; and on the order of the President and Secretary of the Board he shall remit to their Treasurer any surplus in his hands over and above the amount alloted to his Presbytery, or, in case of deficiency, shall receive the amount assigned thereto.

2. If possible a minimum salary shall be secured to every pastor, $1,000 in connection with all the Boards, $2,000 in addition to a suitable dwelling or its equivalent in money; and traveling ministers and licentiates shall receive a remuneration of $50 for every day's preaching.

2. Congregations and mission stations which have complied with the prescribed conditions shall receive, by order upon the Treasurer of Presbytery, the sum required to enable them to give this amount of salary or remuneration, if the funds on hand will allow this; otherwise the amount in the treasury shall be divided so as to bring up the smaller salaries as near as possible to the large and to the minimum.

The author of the plan made a lengthy address in support of his views, and he was followed by Rev. James Kennedy the former Moderator, Rev. Dr. A. M. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, and others.

The paper was discussed at lenghth, but no definite action was taken.

Standing committees were appointed as follows:

Temperance—R. Somerville, New York; H. H. George, Ohio; D. B. Willson, Allegheny; S. Hawthorne, D. Houston.

Signs of the Times—A. Gray, Scroll, Greensburg; J. H. Boggs, Brooklyn; Robert Shields, Canada; Wm. Finney, Elizabeth, Pa.; J. E. Dodds, ——.

Freedmen—Rev. J. R. Sproull, New York; J. C. Boyd, Ohio; J. C. Smith, Pennsylvania; S. Boyles, Pennsylvania; Wm. McKnight, Philadelphia.

Theological Seminary—David McKee, Iowa; S. Carlisle, New York; Robt. Reed, Freeport; G. Cunningham, Freeport; Jas. McKnight, Freeport.

Foreign Correspondence — W. Milroy, Ohio; C. D. Trumbell, Iowa; David Gregg, New York; J. M. Elder, ——; John Kennedy, Chambersburg.

Missions—Rev. Dr. Milligan, New York; A. C. Todd, Colorado; D. G. Thompson, Illinois; James Watson, Ohio; D. S. Gailey, ——.

Finance—J. McCracken, Ohio; W. F. George, Illinois; A. L. McFarlan, Pennsylvania; James Thompson, ——; Matthew Wilson, Baltimore.

Traveling Fund—William Graham, Boston, Mass.; J. Lynd, Lt. Dumore; D. S. Faris, Illinois; John Reed, ——; T. C. Speer, ——.

Allegheny Street Committee.

This committee met last evening.

The committee will report adversely to the improvement of Jackson street, as also the construction of the sewer. The Engineer was instructed to report grades on Wilson avenue and Hemlock alley. Ordinances were ordered for the changing of the name of Falkner alley to Falkner street; the opening of a new street along the railroad, from Franklin street to Washington avenue, and for a change of grade on Hardin street.

The contractor for the McClure avenue improvement was instructed to proceed with the construction of the stone wall, which action appears to look toward the abandonment of the sewer project.

It was resolved that at the next meeting action would be taken looking to the removal of the Exposition building, because it stands on a portion of South avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JULIUS BOSEY, charged with counterfeiting, has been released on his own recognizance. This virtually ends his case.

THE time of conducting the exercises at the Cemetery, on Mount Allegheny, on Decoration day, has been changed from ten o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH KREBS was committed to jail by Alderman Milliken yesterday to answer at the June term a charge of stealing four game chickens, the property of John Vernon, of Frankstown.

Two ex-policemen of St. Louis arrived in Allegheny yesterday in destitute circumstances. Their names are Wm. B. Rathrock and George B. Gillant, and they have been to the Black Hills.

R. C. CRUSSEY, Esq., who was announced to deliver the oration, on Decoration day, at the request of Post 83, Allegheny, is suffering from a throat affection, and is compelled to forego the engagement.

The shoe store of John Jahn, on Smithfield street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night, and robbed of goods valued at $200. The robbers entered by breaking a panned in a rear door.

J. GITT MULLEN, of Altoona, as been appointed Assistant Depot Master of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city. The appointee for several years was a passenger trainkeman between Pittsburgh and Altoona.

THE parties who are charged with plugging the gas pipe between the Butler county and Pittsburgh reservoirs, before Alderman Milliken yesterday, when they waived hearings and entered bail for court.

HARRY FLOYD, said to be a resident of this city, was arrested in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night last, on a charge of having struck Philip Huffnagle a blow in a saloon, from the effects of which he died. Floyd was committed to prison on a warrant of the Coroner.

AN inquest was held yesterday on the body of young Bliss, who died at the Homeopathic Hospital Wednesday night about twelve o'clock from wounds inflicted by his own hand, with a razor. The case was fully reported in the COMMERCIAL, of yesterday.

THE total loss by fire and water at the Keystone Coffin Works, Allegheny, Wednesday night, was, according to Fire Marshall Livingstone, $10,000. Total insurance on the building $16,500. The loss is covered by policies in nine city companies, probably with English blood from Cromwell's cut-throats. There was also a sprinkling of French Huguenots, and more latterly a mixture of Dutch. The loss is light. Of Western Pennsylvania may, therefore, boast of being either Scotch-English, Scotch-Dutch or Scotch-French.

I prefer being an Irishman.

E. DONNELLY, M.D.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. MTH

Stocks at Auction

This evening, (Friday, 26th inst.,) at seven and three-quarters o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's auction rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

40 shares Lawrence Railroad.
10 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
11 shares Smithfield National Bank.
40 shares Masonic Bank.
30 shares Tradesmen's Deposit Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
23 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
20 shares Missouri Land.
5 frame houses, East Liberty.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul MAX SCHAMBERG'S Shipping Agency, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Allan steamer Caspian at Moville. Eremen line steamer Nurnberg at Southampton, Hamburg line steamer Saxonia at New York, and the line steamer State of Pennsylvania at New York.

Beware of Robbery.

If housekeepers and others bound for the Centennial Exposition or the summer retreats, desire to feel easy and comfortable while away from their homes, they should deposit their valuables with the

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

where, on a small consideration their safety will be guaranteed.

"Eighteen Presidents."

Taylor's complete history of all the Presidential elections, Cabinets, etc. Get it. At all the stores. Only 50 cents.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is within 150 yards of the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis,

having passed into the hands of Messrs. Brenham, Buling & Co., of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of New York, will be completely renovated, decorated and refurnished, and kept first class in every respect.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Falling and stationary barometer, winds mostly from the northeast to southwest, slightly warmer, partly cloudy and possibly local rains.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, Lady Clipper, Elemi and Glenelg were the winning horses.

The horse races at Baltimore yesterday were won by Piccolo, Willie Burke and Colonet.

The small-pox is appearing in the city of San Francisco. Since the arrival of the Colorado from China, thirteen cases are reported.

The Cocheco Cotton Mills at Dover, N. H., will shut down during the month of August, owing to the large amount of print cloths on hand and dull sales.

A fire broke out about noon yesterday in the dry kiln attached to Dewey, Warren & Co.'s stave factory at Ottawa Lake, Michigan. The entire property was destroyed. During the progress of the fire, the cooper shop and stave factory of Dewey, Foster & Co., at Rigg, five miles west of Ottawa Lake, Michigan, was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding aid was sent from Toledo, the entire property was destroyed. No estimate of the loss is given, but it will be heavy. Insurance unknown.

The body of Captain Dick Fowler, as is supposed, was found on Wednesday in the ash pan of the Cleburne wreck. The body of Dick Partridge, the express agent, was found yesterday at Rosa Clara.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

The Synod opened yesterday morning with devotional exercises, by Elder McDowell, of Glasgow, Scotland.

A communication was received from the President of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, in reference to preparing histories of the congregations and Presbyteries of the United States for the Centennial year, and the same to be delivered over to the Historical Society for safe keeping. This, together with other papers offered during the morning session, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Rev. T. L. Stevenson and Elder Carothers.

Rev. J. C. K. Milliken, of New York, submitted the following paper in regard to supplementing the salaries of pastors, etc.:

First—The Synod hereby determines to put in operation a synodical scheme for the purpose of securing to pastors an adequate support, and to enable weak congregations to enjoy the stated